The Rights of All.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION," SIN IS A REPROACH TO ANY PEOPLE."

VOL. 1. NEW-YORK, MAY 29, 1829. NO. 1.

From the Journal of the Times.

BENJAMIN LUNDY.

The hitory of this individual will furnish a theme for the admiration and gratitude of posterity. If we survive him, he shall not lack a biographer He has done. and is doing, more for his country than a host of every day patriots. There is not another man in the twenty-four states, who would endure his voluntary privations and sacrifices in the cause of philanthropy, as exhibited for the last half dozen years. He is one of those rare spirits who rise up in the lapse of many centuries, to adorn and elevate mankind. We have never met with a more extraordinary being; nor one, who succeeded so well in grafting his feelings upon our own.

If Wilberforce deserves the acclamations of the British people for first advocating the suppression of the slave trade in the colonies, Lundy should reap a greater harvest of applause from his countrymen. The former never hazarded his life, never lost an hour's repose, never suffered a single hardship, never missed a dinner, by anything he said or did to accomplish his noble object. He presevered, it is true, till he was victorious; but the struggle was short, and the deprivation nothing. The latter has endured hunger, & thirst, and cold—slept on the damp earth—expended his own resources—repeatedly risked his life—and has toiled for years in the great cause of emancipation.

We are all partially acquainted with some of the events of his life, and we think it ought to be known. It is time that justice should mingle with praise, and the trumpet of fame stir up the emulation of the good and wise.

Benjamin Lundy is a member of the Society of Friends. He was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, about the year 88, and when a youth repaired to the state of Ohio. After serving an apprenticeship to a saddler, he established himself in business in the town of wheeling. By economy and industry, he accumulated in a few years a snug property, but afterwards met with some reverses of fortune. —Wheeling was then a great thoroughfare of slavery. The daily spectacle of a drove of negroes, manacled like wild beasts, bareheaded, barefooted, and half clad, alike in the severity of winter and the intensity of summer, and goaded forward to their more southern destination by monsters in human shape, melted the heart and roused the indignation of the tender Lundy. It haunted him in his dreams at night; it followed him in his daily avocations; "the iron entered his soul." He was conscious that something should be done to break the fetters of despotism—but what could an insignificant, ill-taught individual, like himself, achieve? He was comparatively unknown; his education had been limited; a thousand obsticles towered in his path; on every side were darkness and doubt, enough to appal the stoutest heart. But the spirit of benevolence urged him onward, and he was moved as by an invisible power.

His first effort was to form an anti-slavery society, to co-operate directly with others that migh be organized in various parts of the conntry He succeeded in his design, with the exception of extending the operations of the society beyond his own district or state.

Having at this time made some unfortunate speculations, and being now determined not to relax his efforts in behalf of the oppressed until death, he closed his business, and at the age of thirty began to learn the "art and mystery" of printing. He soon acquired an insight into his new vocation, and immediately issued proposals for a monthly publication, to be devoted to the cause of the African. There was so much of novelty and wild enthusiasm in his new pursuit, that his friends deemed it a matter of kinkness not to encourage the proposed publication. Six subscribers, however were obtained, when the first number made its appearance—His subscription list now increased, and he was enabled to proceed in his perilous enterprize. After the expiration of seven months, he removed his paper to some part of Tennessee, for the purpose of carrying the war—not exactly into Africa—but among Africans, and for their liberation. He continued here about three years, when he mingrated to the city of Baltimore, as a place better adapted to favor his intentions, where he established the Genius of Universal Emancipation, under many embarrassments. This paper is published weekly, and is too well known to need particular notice.

In person, Lundy is diminutive and slender. He would be the last man, by his appearance, that we should select for a reformer. Instead of being able to withstand the tide of public opinion, it would seem doubtful whether he could sustain a temporary conflict with the winds of heaven. And yet he has explored nineteen of the twenty-four states—from the Green Mountains of Vermont to the banks of the Missisippi—multiplied anti-slavery societies in every quarter—put every petition in motion relative to the extinction of slavery in the District of Columbia—every where awakened the slumbering sympathies of the people—and begun a work, the completion of which will be the salvation of his country.

His heart is of a gigantic size. Every inch of him is alive with power. He combines the meekness of Howard with the boldness of Luther. No reformer was ever more devoted, zealous, persevering, or sanguine. He has fought single handed against a host, without missing a blow, or faltering a moment; but his forces are rapidly gathering, and he will yet free our land.

It should be mentioned, too, that he has sacrificed several thousand dollars in this holy cause, accumulated by unceasing industry. Yet he makes no public appeals, but goes forward in the quietude and resoluteness of his spirit husbanding his little resources from town to town, and from state to state. "I would not"—he said to us some months since—"I would not exchange circumstances with any person on earth, if I must thereby relinguish the cause in which I am enlisted."

By a latter before us we learn, that within a few months he has travelled about twenty-four hundred miles, of which upwards of sixteen hundred were performed *on foot!*—during which time he has held nearly fifty public meetings. Rivers and mountains vanish in his path; midnigh finds him wending his solitary way over an unfrequented road; the sun is anticipated in his rising. Never was moral sublimity of character better illustrated.

NEW YORK CITY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

A public meeting of this Society was held on Tuesday evening in the Brick Church, Beekman-steet, John Watts, M. D. one of the Vice Presidents in the chair.

After a short address by the Rev. Mr. Hewit, explaining the objects of the meeting, Hugh Maxwell, Esq. District Attorney for this city, offered the first of the resolutions below, which he supported in a very powerful and eloquent address. Having been brought, he said, in the discharge of his official duties, into constant connexion with the courts, he was prepared to say, that the number of complaints presented in the city for criminal offences, was not less than 5,000 perannum; three fourths of which had their origin in intemperance. The number of parties was of course 10,000. There were on an average six witnesses to each case; 30,000 in all; more than half of whom were under the influence of intoxicating liquors, at the time the occurrences took place, concerning which they were called to certify. He had assisted in twenty trials for murder, and was satisfied that *every one* of the perpetrators committed their crimes under the influence of intoxication.

The meeting was then addressed, in a manner that kept up a deep interest in the subject, by Daniel Frost, Jun. Esq. of Canterbury, Conn. Rev. Dr. Beecher, of Boston, Rev. Mr. M' Ilvaine, of Brooklyn, and Rev. Mr. Hewit, of Andover, Mass.

The following resolutions were adopted by the meeting. We commend them to the serious attention of every reader.

Whereas, it has become evident from the concurrent testimony of Judicial officers, magistrates, civillans, physicians, and intelligent citizens generally, who have made themselves acquainted with the subject, that the use of intoxicating liquors is the occasion of almost all the flagrant crimes, and to a most alarming extent, of the immoralities, the pauperism, misery, diseases and premature deaths, so multiplied throughout our country, therefore,

Resolved, That the high obligations of humanity and religion, solemnly enjoin it upon all temperate persons, in common with those occupying civil and ecclesiastical stations, to aid by the decided influence of their example and their testimony, in doing away the source of these destructive evils and promoting a total and universal abstinence from intoxicating drinks.

Resolved, That the efforts hitherto made for the promotion of temperance,—by exposing the guilt, degradation, and ruin of those who drink to excess, the manifold injuries brought by them upon their families, and upon society, and the natural and ordinary progress from moderate to excessive drinking; and by inculcating the practice, and exhibiting the beneffis of total abstinence from the use of ardent spirits,–have been crowned with such signal success as to demand our devout and grateful acknowledgements to the Author, of all good.

Who can withhold his consent and influence from such a society—Intemperance is the forerunner of every crime—Every good man in the nation should hold up his hand and exert his powers in favour of the American Temperance Society—I should be pleased if every man of colour in the country, at least in pirnciple and practice, would fall in with the measures of this society. Would not the practice of given a glass of water and a biscuit answer the purpose of politeness, we know it would the purposes of health, and the real wants community as well? We have not as yet become a member of the Temperance Society, though we consider it as one of the most important institutions in our country, and should hail with joy the commencement of such societies in all our churches.

THE RIGHTS OF ALL.

New-York, Friday, May 29, 1829.

To our Patrons, and the Publick generally.

In offering the first number of this paper for your perusal, we deem it necessary to state its object and the manner in which we purpose to conduct it.

Viewing this great Republick as composed of so many different grades and capacities, the Editor considers that there is great room for, and that it is all imporant, that he as well as others, should contribute his mite towards the improvement of all its parts, every constituent must become perfect, as far as human perfectability goes, before the body politic can be made perfect. Under this view of the subject, the Editor feels that he is as much interested in the general improvement of Society, as any other citizen; and hopes through the divine blessing, to devote these pages and his other humble abilities successfully, to the general benefits of Society. But as humanity, and more especially the principles of the gospel of Jesus Christ, inculcate sympathy and love, to the oppressed and afflicted, this Paper will more especially be devoted to the rights, & nterests of the coloured population. It will at all times, give a correct representation of that people, in opposition to the persecuting, slanderous accounts, too often presented to the publick eye, it will be the constant aim of the Editor, as far as in his power, to remove the many abuses which exist among his brethren, to promote habits of industry and economy, and to inculcate the importanee of an improved education. In endeavouring to accomplish these objects, he will elicit the united intelligence of his brethren and the friends of his colour, and act under the influence of that intelligence. Virtuous characters, instances of laudable ambition, attractive science &c. &c. will constantly be through these columns presented to his readers, with the view of exciting the spirit of emulation, in every thing noble, every thing virtuous and good.

It may be asked by some, if such are the views of the Editor, why did he withdraw from the editorial responsibilities, which he assumed some time ago? I answer, were it practicable his conduct on that occasion, could be supported by abundant and satisfactory reasons, but it is otherwise. The Editor hopes that neither his friends nor brethren, will prejudge the future by the past, but all will give this paper a fair trial, and let it stand or fall by its merits.

And as all are interested in the various objects presented in this address. he humbly solicits the patronage of all, and should any circumstance lead to the least impropriety, he hopes his friends will not be backward in suggesting it. And he promises a reform

A word on another subject and I am done. the sudden change of the late Editor of "The Freedom's Journal," in respect to colonisation, has excited much astonishment, and led to many inquiries; to me the subject is equally strange as to others. and I can only dispose of it, by classing it with the other novelties of the day. I conclude by saying my views, and the views of the intelligent of my brethren gennerally, are the same as ever in respect to colonisation; we believe it may benefit the few that emigrate, and survive, and as a missionary station, we consider it as a grand and glorious establishment, and shall do all in our power to promote its interests, looking forward to the glorious period, when civilisation and religion shall have spread over the vast and important continent of Africa But as it respects three millions that are now in the United States, and the eight millions that in twenty or twenty five years, will be in this country, we think it in no wise calculated, to meet their wants or ameliorate their condition.

With sentiments of deep felt gratitude, and respect, I have the honour to be yours, SAMUEL E CORNISH.

THE RIGHTS OF ALL.

1 This work will be published weekly, at No. 149, Church-street, New-York, at *Two Dollars* per annum, one half payable on the delivery of the first numbers. It is presumed that no considerate man of colour in the Union, will withold his patronage from this publication, it being devoted to all the interests of the coloured population, and its importance to that population, being so obvious.

The Agents throughout the country, are requested to extend the circulation of this paper, being always careful that Subscribers comply with its terms, *half or the whole in advance*?

2 The patriot and the christian who desires the education and improvement of our coloured people; who wish at all times a correct knowledge of the condition and morals of this people, is humbly solicited to patronize "THE RIGHTS OF ALL."

3 Persons from a distance sending for this publication, must at least send half in advance or no paper will be sent them.

4 Papers sent abroad must go by mail, unless it be in cities, where there are 100 or more subscribers, one third has been deducted from the former price, with the view of subscribers being supplied more regularly by mail, than they possibly could be otherwise, and at the same or less expence than formerly.

5. There will be no paper published next week, but every week after the next, the subscribers may expect to receive their papers punctually, next week, if necessity must be spent in making out lists arranging route, collecting advances, &c. mean while Agents abroad, will please to send in lists of the names of subscribers in their respective districts, that on the publication of the next number, we may know where, and to whom to send our paper.

6. The first number will mostly be sent to the care of the several agents, who will please to obtain the names and residences of the subscribers, and hand them their papers, not forgetting to collect the *half years advance.*

☞All persons who through mistake, or otherwise, may be missed in serving the first number, will please to call at the office, record their names and residences, and get their papers.

N. B. JOB PRINTING, of every description, will be done at this Office, with neatness and despatch. The patronage of the Publick is solicited.

AGRICULTURE.

The Boston Courier inveighs against the practice pursued by many country farmers of sending their sons into cities to become shopkeepers and trading merchants, instead of employing them at home on their farms. The Courier concludes its article with these sensible observations :–

"How happy would it be for hundreds and thousands of our young men, if they could be persuaded that a few acres of ground are a better capital than as many thousands of dollars, procured by writing their names at the bottom of a negociable note; and what years of misery might be saved if men would believe that a dollar actually earned by hon-

ourable and healthful labor as farmers and mechanics, is worth a hundred in prospect to be gained in trade and speculation."

For a long time, we have not met with a paragraph so much in accordance, with our feelings and experience. We have lived twenty years in the country, and thirteeen in large cities, the whole of the latter period, and at least one third of the former, have been spent in strict observation and calculation, the result of this long experience, has been altogether in favor of the country, as the father of a growing family, I had rather be in the country with a capital of ten thousand dollars, than in any city in the Union with thirty thousand. The farmer who has a hundred acres of good land well stocked, is more independant and has a better chance, of making his children what they should be, than the city merchant with fifty thousand, the former may have the happiness to see his ofispring useful and virtuous citizens, the latter stands two chances to one, of seeing his fashionable vagabonds. We decidedly recommend an agricultural life to our brethren, it is more adapted to their situation and interest, than any other, whatever may be the disadvantages they labour under in cities, in consequence of *prejudice*, such is the *justice of the Deity*, that the soil will produce to them *as abundant* as to any others, and such is the wants, if not the justice, of community, that the markets will afford them as good *prices* as they do others. Have we not fifty families in the city of New-York, that could carry from five hundred, to ten thousand dollars capital to the country, ten years ago we had a hundred families possessed of these abilities, and if there are not fifty at the present day, this circumstance is the greater argument in favour of a country life, if there be so many families, possessed of the above mentioned means, we intreat them by their own *respectability*, by all the *interests* of their children and by the good of *society* at large, while they are yet in possession of such means, to prepare them for an investment in the right of soil, and in agricultural implements, some argue that they have no experience in husbandry, as a reason why they do not become farmers. To such I would assert that there is but one years difference, between the experienced farmer and the observative novice. I am happy to say that a part of the coloured population of this city, begin to awake to their true interest, already have several families purchased farms and settled themselves in the country, they are nobly pursuing an agricultural life, and exerting their due *proportion of moral and political influence*. May this good spirit pervade the minds of our part of community, until our portion of city dissipation is transformed into country respectability and usefulness. Such a change would embrace the true *secret of amelioration*, it would do more in the improvement of the coloured population of the north, than a thousand schemes of *Liberian colonisation*. It may be asked where shall we settle; as a beginning, I have the priviledge of offering to my brethren, twelve thousand acres of land in a fertile county in the state of New-York, at the reduced price of twenty shillings per acre. The lands are warranted to be equal to any other in the state they are situated on a beautiful Lake, abounding with Salmon, well timbered and possessing the greatest water privileges, the title is indisputable, the climate mild and healthy.—The subscribers hopes there will be no time lost, after this paragraph comes to the publick eye, in forming associations and offering proposals for this disirable property, all communications, Post-paid, must be directed to the editor of this paper. The price being low, no proposal will be received for less than one hundred acres, and we hope that most of our towns or cities, will form associations, wanting not less than from one to two thousand acres of this or some other lands. Our brethren in Philadelphia alone, are able to purchase and stock a hundred thousand acres.

THE EDITOR.

N. B. The Editor has a fund of important information, on this subject for the next number.

EDUCATION IN GREECE.

A plan for promoting education in Greece, by means of funds and teachers sent from this country, has been formed in this city.

It is proposed to establish in that country,

1 A high School or national Academy at which young men may be trained for superinteding Clementary schools, and for the study of useful professions.

2 A high school for Females designed principally for the instruction of those who may become teachers.

3 Several Clementary schools, models of the most approved methods of instruction.

The Greek School Committee consists of the following gentlemen, Hon. Albert Gallatin Chairman, Arthur Tappan, Esq. Treasurer, Rev. M. Buren, Cor. Secretary, Mr. Knowles Taylor, Re. Secretary, Seth P. Staples, Esq, E. Lord Esq. Dr. S Akerly, & Richard T. Hanes, Esqrs.

This is all very good, the deciples of Jesus Christ like their divine master, delight in the work of benevolence, and mercy.—New York may emphatically be stiled a city, of benevolence—From this Jerusalem, of the New world, issues ten thousand streams which go fourth rejoicing the hearts of men and making glad the city, of God. In this I can safely say my heart does rejoice, every individual who enjoys the bounties of Providence, in this land of light and liberty should consider himself as a steward of the Lords treasure, and should be ambitious in doing all the good in his power. Yet I must confess I write this paragraph with mingled emotions of joy and grief, and for the last eighteen months I have felt it my duty to withhold my mite from the public treasury, and administer it in a more private way, not that I think there is too much doing, on the contrary I think there is not half enough done by the church. The Earth is the Lords and the Treasures thereof, and as cheerfully as we have received so cheerfully should we give. But the church is fallible, and I often fear christians are not sufficiently careful in examining into what channels they should direct their benevolence—while there is not too much done abroad, there is far too little done at home—I fear that the charity which sighs for the afflicted of other climes, that groans over oppressed humanity in other countries, and does little or nothing to relieve the victims of ignorance and affliction within its own bounds is a departure from the benevolence of the gospel. Christ says "*begining at Jeruselem*." I have a sad story to tell—there are nearly three millions of colored people in these United States, and connected with the Presbyterian Church, which is the most efficient in this country, in works of charity, there is not a single institution existing for the education of colorued youths or young men- This people seems to be wholy overlooked. The christian public still is, and have been misled in this particular. There have been eight or ten coloured men brought into the ministry within a few years without sufficient thought, or care—If there be any people who need learned ministers and teachers it is the coloured population of the middle and northern states—It is far more difficult to consult the wants and accommodate instruction to the various capacities of this people, than to any other in our country—yet in most instances, with which I am acquainted, our coloured ministers have been barely taught enough to acquaint them with their ignorance, and then deprived of confidence by having merely learned the name, without knowing the nature of a few sciences, sent fourth with empty minds to preach the mysteries of the Cross to their brethren. At the sametime the white man, taken from the plough, the bench &c. is carried through a colleget course and then sent three or four years to the Seminary.—These things ought not so to be, before our colored population can ever take that stand in piety, virtue and usefulnes, which is so much to be desired, and to which the church should endeavour to raise them, they must have a learned ministry, and learned teachers—such has been the neglect on the part of the church in preparing her coloured ministers, I speak of the Presbyterian church to which I am proud to belong, that children of ten and twelve years old, of the rising generation, can detect the grossest errors in their language and pronunciation. While this is the case, whatever may be their zeal and piety, they never can command the respect necessary to their influence and usefulness.

I must here be indulged in the hope, that there may not be another coloured man brought into the minestry of the Presbyterian church, unless it be under peculiar circumstances. without better qualifications, to do otherwise is to waste the means of the church, and make shipwreck of the individual. We need a learned ministry, such would excite the taste and rouse into virtuous ambition the latent energies of our people. Education is the strongest bulwork, save the religion of the Cross.

Under this view of the subject how painful to see those to whom we look-up for sympathy and instruction, overlook us and send the very means that should first be employed in our behalf, to distant lands. Will the church of God educate Greeks abroad, and leave their Greeks at home to perish in ignorance?—shall thousands be raised in one evening for sufferers across the ocean, and no efforts be made for the suffers at our own doors? We pause for an answer, and pray that Divine Being who commands us to have the grace of God without respect of person, to dirict in the decision.

GREECE.—The intelligence from Greece, given in the French papers, states that the Turks had been again expelled from Livadia, after a sanguinary battle with the army of Prince Demetrius Ypsilanti. General Church in a very boastful despatch, announces that the Castle of Vonitza had surrendered to his arms.

Mr. Hamilton, Dristrict Attorney for the District, was yesterday sworn into office. Mr. Duer has consented, says the Commercial, to officiate during the present term.

Death of the Honourable John Jay.

"The memory of the just is blessed."

"It is like a tree planted by the waterside whose leaves fade never."

As many of our readers as were acquainted with the piety, the benevolence, the patriotism, and the distinguished devotedness to the cause of emancipation, which characterised the life of the venerable John Jay, will most readily account for our inserting the following tribute to his memory.

SUPERIOR COURT, Tuesday May 19, 1829. At the opening of the court this morning, his honor, Chief Justice Jones addressed the following remarks to the Bar:

Information has just been communicated to the Judges of this Court, of the death of the venerable John Jay. When we consider the distinguished stations in life which have been occupied by this excellent man, with so much honor to himself and benefit to the public—while we remember the ability with which he discharged his duties, when called upon to represent his country in a diplomatic character—when we view him upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, as the first Chief Justice under the Federal Constitution, presiding with the most entire dignity, intelligence, and impartiality—and above all, when we look upon his bright example as a man and a Christian, the first impulse of every generous and reflecting mind, is to regard his death with sorrow, and his memory with the deepest respect. Few men in any country, perhaps scarce one in this, have filled a larger space, and few ever passed through life, with such perfect purity, integrity and honor. No man can point to a stain upon his character or conduct; no reproach can be attached to him in any of the high stations which he so eminently filled; and when we look back upon his career, we see nothing but brightness on his path.

This great man thus honored, thus distinguished, thus lamented, has passed away from among us.

On the day when this deep felt loss is communicated to those who knew him well, and with whom to remember is but to honor him, it is suitable that the ordinary business of life should give place to considerations which are suggested by this melancholy event.

The Judges of this Court therefore will not proceed to-day in the business for which they are assembled: but direct an adjournment until to-morrow.

The Supreme Court also adjourned for the day; and the Members of the Bar had a meeting for the purpose of passing resolutions suitable to the occasion. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions, and report to an adjourned meeting to be held at 5 P. M. at which hour the members re-assembled, and James Tallmadge, Esq. Chairman of the committee appointed in the morning, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

The Committee respectfully Reported—

That the recent decease of the late venerable JOHN JAY, is the cause of deep grief, and the present engrossing subject of private and public feeling.

John Jay was a native of our state, and a member of this Bar. The events of the American Revolution called him early into public life. His inherent love of political & religious liberty made him an early and active agent in laying the foundation of this nation; of which he soon became one of the firmest and continued one of its fairest pillars. In 1777, he was appointed the first Chief Justice of this state, under the constitution which he had eminently contributed to frame, and most of which was drafted by his pen. He was a member of the first Congress of the U. States, and bore a conspicuous part in all its important duties, and presided for some time over the deliberations of that body. The exigencies of this nation required and commaded his great talents, discretion, firmness and skill, in various interesting and important duties during the Revolutionary struggle.—At times as Chairman of the committee of Public Safety, he secured the domestic tranquility, and at other times he was employed in important foreign missions and diplomatic trusts. He bore a prominent part in the negotiations for our Independence as a nation, and the ultimate treaty of peace. He continued to represent his country at foreign courts for a number of years. He was shortly after his return called to preside as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the U. States, which place he afterwards left to except the Executive Chair of the State of N. York. When he had preformed that last and highest duty to his native state, he declined all further judicial or political employment, and retired to the calm share of domestic retreat, where the evening of his days were spent in social and benevolent intercourse, and in the signal observance of that religion which had been the bright beam of the morning and the evening of his life; the right and toleration of which he had secured to this people in one of the most important articles of our Constitution.

There is no place more fit, and no persons are more willing to express their sincere feelings on this occasion, than this Bar, where the talents and acquirements of the deceased were so early and so often displayed—Therefore.

Resolved that the members of this bar are impressed with deep grief upon the decease of their elustrious brother John Jay. They find, however, consolation in the reflection, that his conduct through a long and useful life, has given a lustre to our profession, and to this Bar; and that while his character for private virtue and public worth had justly endeared him to the nation, his patriotism, his great talents as a statesman, and his great acquirements as a jurist-his eminent piety as a Christian, and probity as a man, all unite to present him to the public as an example whose radiance points to the attainment of excellence.

Resolved. That the Chairman and Secretary are desired to transmit a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the family of the deceased.

Resolved. That the proceeings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in the different newspapers of this city

D B OGDEN, Chairman.

John Sudam, Secretary.

EVILS OF SLAVERY.

We insert this murderous colum, to show the evil consequences of the slave system. The Editor is a native of Sussex county Del. and once saw two men hung for a similar offence in the same county, he is acquainted with several instances in which, persons have been whipped, and cropt, standing in the pillory for a lower grade of the same crime, could we disclose the catalogue of sin, we should see thousands of the grosest evils resulting from negro slavery. How long will our nation, who profess to be first in Republicinism, suffer the existance of a cause, the effects of which, are so fatal, let us tremble at the declaration of inspiration. "Thy sins will find the out."

From the Wilmington (Del.) Gaz. April 17.

The Murders in Sussex.—We stated briefly in our paper of Friday last, some circumstances respecting a most diabolical course of conduct which, for some years past, has been carried on in Sussex county, in this state, the evidences of which have been just brought to light; and promised, in our next number, to give further particulars. This promise we failed to perform; one reason for which was that a family affliction called our attention to the consideration of other things, and another was that as the Court was then about commencing its session, at which the examination into the circumstances was to be made, it would be better to omit saying any thing further upon the subject until after the trial would be likely to be ended. This we presume is now the case, and although we are ignorant of the result of the trial, we proceed to redeem our promise as far as we have it in our power.

From our correspondent's account we gather the following particulars: About ten days previous to his writing, a tenant, who lives on the farm where Patty Cannon and her son-in-law the celebrated Joseph Johnson, negro trader, lived for many years, in North West Fork Hundred, near the Maryland line, was ploughing in the field, in a place generally covered with water, and where a heap of brush had been laying for years, when his horse sunk in a grave and on digging, he found a blue painted chest, about three feet long, and in it the bones of a man. The news flew like wild fire, and people from many miles round, visited the place; among whom it was universally agreed, that a negro trader from Georgia, named Bell or Miller, or perhaps both, *had been* murdered by Johnson and his gang, about 10 or 12 years ago, and that the bones now discovered were those of one of them; as the man or men had been missed about that time, and the horse on which one of them rode was found at Patty Cannon's, who laid claim to the animal, until a person from Maryland, who had lent the horse, came forward and claimed his property; and she alleged, at the time, that Bell or Miller had sailed a short time previous, with a cargo of negroes for the South.

Since that time he has not been heard of, and it is said that a few days before he was missed, he was heard to say that he had with him fifteen thousand dollars with which he purposed to purchase negroes. The supposition now is that the knowledge of his having this money in his possession, formed the inducement to take his life, and that to conceal the body it had been deposited in the place where the bones have been found.

The excitement produced by this discovery, as may naturally be supposed, was very great in the neighbourhood, and on the 2d instant, one of Johnson's gang named Cyrsus James, who has resided in Maryland, was caught in this state, and brought before a justice of the Peace at Seaford, and on examination stated that Johnson, Ebnezer F. Johnson and old Patty Cannon had shot the man while at supper in her house, and that he saw them all engaged in carrying him in the chest and burying him; and stated, moreover, that many others also had been killed, and that he could show where they had been

buried. The officers and citizens accordingly accompanied him to the places which he pointed out, and made necessary search. In one place in a garden they dug and found the bones of a young child the mother of which, he stated, was a negro woman belonging to Patty Cannon. which, being a mulatto, she had killed for the reason that she supposed its father to be one of her own family. Another place a few feet distant, was then pointed out, when upon digging a few feet, two oak boxes were found, each of which contained human bones. Those in one of them had been those of a person about seven years of age, which James said he saw Patty Cannon knock in the head with a billet of wood, and the other contained those of one whom he said they considered bad property; by which, it is supposed was meant, that he was free. As there was at the time much stir about the children and there was no convenient opportunity to send them away, they were murdered to prevent discovery. On examining the scull bone of the largest child, it was discovered to have been broken as described by James.

This fellow, James, was raised by Patty Cannon, having been bound to her at age of seven years, and is said to have done much mischief in his time for her and Johnson.

Another witness by the name of Butler has already been secured; and it thought that some others will be brought forward who are acquainted with the bloody deeds of Patty and Joe. This woman is now between 60 and 70 years of age, and looks more like a man than a woman; but old as she is, she is believed to be as heedless and heartless as the most abandoned wretch that breathes.

As stated by *us* on Friday last, Patty Cannon had been lodged in the Jail at Georgetown. James and Butler were also placed there at the same time; and it is highly probable that ere this the trial has taken place, and the result of it will soon be known.

James stated that he had not shown all the places where murdered bodies had been buried, and at the time of writing, *our* correspondent informs *us* the people were still digging.

Joe Johnson, who is said to be residing at this time in Alabama, is stated to have been seen in this state in Dec or Jan. last; and the probability is that his business here was to do something at his old business of kidnapping. He was convicted of this crime some years since at Georgetown, and suffered the punishment of the lash and the pillory on account of it. He is a man of some celebraty, having for many years, carried on the trafic of stealing and selling negroes, in which he was aided and instructed by the old hag, Patty Cannon, whose daughter he married, after she had lost a former husband on the gallows. He continued to reside near his tutoress until within a few years, when a reward of $500 was offered by Mr. Watson, Mayor of Philadelphia, when having obtained information of the fact before any others in his neighborhood, he suddenly decamped, and has since been very cautious in suffering himself to be seen in that part of the country.

The former husband of Joe's wife was hung for the murder of a negro trader, the plan for which is said to have been arranged at her mother's house.

From the circumstances which have already taken place, it would appear probable that such developements may be expected to take place as will present the wretched actors in the scenes of blood which have taken place on the border of our state in Sussex county, as successful rivals in depravity of the infamous Burke, whose bloody deeds and recent execution in Scotland, have occupied so large a portion of the public prints.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Gazette.

Patty Cannon.—We sometime since gave a statement respecting certain discoveries which were recently made in Sussex, and of the arrest and imprisonment of Patty Cannon, on the charge of being concerned in the murder of a number of individuals in and near the borders of that county. We inadvertantly stated that her trial might be expected to take place about the time of the publication. It was the Court of Common Pleas which was then in session, and by the Constitution of our State the trial for capital offences is confined to the Supreme Court, whose regular session does not take place in that county until August next. Several bills of indictment were found against the old woman, but she has saved the Court the trouble of trying, and perhaps the Sheriff that of performing even a more unpleasant duty, as she died in Jail on the 11th instant.

During our late visit into Sussex county, we heard an anecdote related of the old woman and others connected in the trafic of stealing and selling blacks, which is, perhaps, worth relating. Several black men were employed by the concern, in the business of inveigling negroes into the meshes of their net, and among the rest, was one who was exceedingly expert in the business. This individual upon one occasion, prevailed upon a man who was a slave to a person residing in Worcester county, Md. and had a free wife and seven male children, between the ages of 6 and 18 years, to accompany him to Cumden in this state, with the assurance that he would be able to procure a pass from the members of the Friends Society in that place, with which he would be enabled to pass into the state of New Jersey, and escape from the service of his master. He according conducted him to the house of Patty Cannon, where he was furnished with a document with a huge seal to it, and amused with the idea of being furnished with a conveyance to the place of his supposed destination. His conductor then left him, and going immediately back to his wife and children, and telling them a fine tale of the favorable situation their husband and father had procured, induced him to follow him, who were also conveyed into the same trap, and next morning after their arrival, they were all shipped off, never more to be heard of by their relations or friends. This account was furnished to our informer by another black who had been employed in the same business by the despicable concern.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

Under this head we contemplate presenting our readers something in science in each number—some phenomenon or discription of the natural world. Perhaps there is nothing more calculated to increase a reverence for the Deity, and lead on the mind in the acquisition of useful science.

It is much to be desired that the coloured population of our country should become more acquainted with men and things, some knowledge of the history of nations, the Geography of countries, and their moral and physical resources is necessary in exciting in any people principles of enterprize and virtuous ambition.

We purpose also as soon as a suffieient number of subscribers to defray the expences shall have been obtained, to open a Reading Room, where will be kept, most of the approved journals of the day, the best selections of history, and works on natural sciences, maps, &c. Such an establishment would be the means of saving many, from the influence of the Porter House, and directing them in the useful disposition of their leisure hours, and should they come together once in two weeks, or once a month, and discuss useful topicks, it would excite a taste for reserch and lead to useful knowledge.

Destructive Earthquake in Spain.—A letter from Madrid of the 30th March, gives the following summary of the damage and loss of life sustained, by the late dreadful earthquake:—"Murcia, capital of the province—not a single church or edifice that has not been considerably damaged. Carthagena—the quarter of Serrata has been ruined. St. Fulgencia has disappeared. Torre Vejo—not a single house is standing, the number of killed and wounded is very great. Orihuela—some edifices have fallen; the number of deaths here is but seven; the whole population is in the fields. Guardamar is no longer in existence; Raful—this village has been destroyed; the number killed and wounded is immense. Aix-Garres—several houses have tumbled; and a mountain near the town has rolled away. and several individuals have perished. Benejuzar—the greater part of the houses have fallen; the number of wounded is considerable, and the killed amount to 250. Almoravi—not a single house or edifice remaining on its foundation. Already four hundred persons have been taken dead from beneath the ruins. The earthquake of the 21st was accompanied by a tremendous noise. Travellers observed, at the moment of the shock, a column of fire proceeding from the Eastern coast of Murcia. Nor have the shocks ceased ever since the 12th in that province and further evils are expected."

Next to volcanoes, earthquakes are the most terrific phenomena of nature, and are even far more destructive to man, and to the labours of his hands. An earthquake, which consists in a sudden motion of the earth, is generally preceded by a rumbling sound, sometimes like that of a number of carriages driving furiously along the pavement of a street, sometimes like the rushing noise of a mighty wind, and sometimes like the explosions of artillary. Their effect on the surface of the earth is various. Sometimes it is instantaneously heaved up in a perpendicular direction, and sometimes it assumes a kind of rolling motion, from side to side.—The ravages which earthquake have produced, are terrible beyond description, and are accomplished almost in a moment. In 1692, the city of Port-Royal, in Jamaica, was destroyed by an earthquake in the space of two minutes

houses sunk into a gulph forty fathoms deep. In 1693, an earthquake happened in Sicily, which either destroyed, or greatly damaged, fifty-four cities, and an incredible number of villages. The city of Catania was utterly overthrown: the sea all of a sudden began to roar; mount Etna to send forth immense spires of flame; and immediately a shock ensued, as if all the artillery in the world had been discharged. The birds flew about astonished; the sun was darkened; the beasts ran howling from the hills; a dark cloud of dust covered the air; and, though the shock did not last three minutes, yet nineteen thousand of the inhabitants of the city perished in the ruins. This shock extended to a circumference of 7000 miles.

Earthquakes have been producing their ravages in various parts of the world, and in every age. Pliny informs us, that 12 cities in Asia Minor were swallowed up in one night In the year 115, the city of Antioch, and a great pa t of the adjacent country was buried by an earthquake About 300 years after, it was again destroyed, along with 40 000 inhabitants; and, after an interval of only 60 years, it was a third time overturned with the loss of not less than 60,000 souls. In 1755, Lisbon was destroyed by an earthquake, and buired under its ruins above 50,000 inhabitants. The effects of this terrible earthquake were felt over the greater part of Europe and Africa, and even in the midst of the Atlantic ocean; and are calculated to have extended over a space of not less than 4 millions of square miles. In August, 1822, two-thirds of the city of Alleppo, which contained 40,000 houses and 200,000 inhabitants, were destroyed by an earthquake, and buired nearly thirty thousand inhabitants under the ruins.

A THOUGHT FOR THE PATRIOT AND PHILANTHROPIST.

We claim the privilege of suggesting the following considerations, by which our climate may be improved, our revenue increased, and the condition of an interesting portion of our population ameleorated. Cultivation will improve a climate, 1st, by draining the marshes and lessening the evaporation, which is so great a cause of cold. 2d, By turning up the soil and exposing it to the rays of the sun. 3d. By thinning or cutting down forests, which by their shade prevent the sun's rays There is reason to think that the climate of Europe were more severe in ancient times than they are at present; and the changes that have taken place, may with great propriety be ascribed to the better and more extensive cultivation of the soil. Cæsar says, "that the vine could not be cultivated in Gaul, on account of the severity of the winter, the rein deer was then an inhabitant of the Pyreness, the Tiber was sometimes frozen, and the ground about Rome covered with snow for several weeks together. The improvement which is continually taking place in this country, proves that the power of man extends to softening down the regions of cold. Guiana in South America, the rainy season has been shortened by the clearing of the country, and the warmth greatly increased. It thunders continually in the woods, but rarely in the cultivated parts."

Secondly, the increase of cultivation, would increase the amount of the produce, and of course the means of export and importation, by which our revenue would be improved.

But thirdly, the most important consideration, is the amelioration of the condition of an interesting portion of our population Let the Philanthrophick capitalists purchase up the slaves of the South, they may be purchased for half their value, according to accredited reports, let them clear off and cultivate our western wiles, emancipate and settle on the lands, at fair rates, all who by the profits of their labour, may refund the purchase price. By a process of the kind, the slaves of the South may be redeemed, and prepared for usefulness. The Philanthropist may be pleasingly and profitably employed, and the southern portions of our country freed from one of the foulest stains that ever disgraced the annals of any nation. A plan something like this has been followed by two very respectable coloured men in North Carolina, for some years; during which time they have purchased and freed about one hundred slaves each, and at the same time realized both the principal and interest of the money expended in the purchase.

Such a system of colonization and training, would leave the slave-holder without excuse, it might be the salvation of the slave, and in the eye of the Bible, it would be doing to *others* as we would they should do to *us*. .Ed

---

SUMMARY.

A resolution has been passed by the Common Council authorizing the citizens to assemble in their respective wards, on the second Tuesday in June, for the choice of seventy delegates, five in each ward, to meet in Convention on the fourth Tuesday in June, to form a plan of a city Government.

His Excellency Governor Throop has appointed James L. Graham, Esq. one of his Aids De Camp, with the rank of Colonel.

The New-Orleans Advertiser of April 28th, says, "On Sunday forenoon the Louisiana Legion was reviewed on the Publick Square!"

It is stated that Governor Van Ness, of Vermont, is appointed Minister to Spain, but will not embark for that country for some months.

The Grand Jury at Washington have found a true Bill against Dr. Tobias Watkins.

The Providence American says,—"It gives us unusual pleasure to learn, that William Hunter, jun. Esq. of this town has received the appointment of Clerk and Translator in the State Department"

The Globe Factory, a large pile of buildings in the village of Syracuse, N.Y. was burned down on Wednesday night week, Cost $8,000. Insurance $2,500. The tannery of Mr Van Buren, adjoining was also entirely destroyed.

On the 7th instant a fire broke out in Cincinnati, which destroyed from 15 to 20 buildings. It burnt from Congress-street, to Columbia, and across Columbia (including the large block of frame buildings at the intersection of Front-street) to the river.

James Heron and James Vincent of Delaware, lately arrived at Norfolk with a coloured man who calls his name James Comeyn, whom they attempted to sell. These men have been committed to prison on a charge of kidnapping

The sum of $1,561 85 cents has been collected in the various churches in Boston, for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in Augusta.

An Infant school is about to be opened in Savannah, by Mrs. Brower, who has lately left Philadelphia to superintend it.

A meeting was lately held in Boston for the purpose of devising some measures to enforce a more speedy collection of debts; to lessen the expense thereof; to prevent the sacrifice of the debtor's property; to ameliorate the condition of honest debtors, and to provide some method of punishing the fraudulent.

On the 9th inst. there was received for tolls by the collector at Albany, three thousand five hundred and seven dollars, which is one thousand dollars more than was ever collected before in one day at the same office.

Colonel Aaron Ogden, of Elizabethtown, is appointed Assistant Collector for Jersey city, in the place of John Condict, removed.

It was stated at the Greek meeting last week, that Chancellor Kent's Commentaries were about to be translated into modern Greek, to serve as a basis for judicial proceedings in the land of Salon and Lycurgus.

Capt John Gantt, of the Sixth Regiment of Infantry, has been tried by a court martial held at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, for "knowingly signing false certificates in relation to his pay" and found guilty. The Court sentenced him to be dismissed the service, but recommended him, at the same time, to mercy. The President of the United States has refused to extend mercy to him.

The County of Loudoun, in Va contains a population of some 22,000 There has been in its jail, for nearly a month, neither debtor nor criminal, and litigation has diminished within a year or two about two-thirds. Physicians, also, have had very little occupation for the last year. Improvement is most visible in the moral habits of the community. Intemperance in drinking is regarded with obvious abhorrence. *Nat. Intel.*

The Delaware Journal says: "at the Court of Quarterly Sessions recently sitting in Sussex County, the Grand Jury found three indictments against Patty Cannon, for murder and one against each of the brothers, Joe Johnson and Ebenezer Johnson, for the same crime.

The Nashville papers state that Gov. Houston, [who recently resigned his sta-

tion on account of " misfortunes" which are totally unexplained,] left that place on the 24th of April, and that his destination is to the Cherokee Indians, in the Arkansas territory.

Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia, has received the appointment of Envoy Extradinary and Minister plenipotentiary to France, in place of James Brown, who has requested permission to return.

Two sailors of the ship of the line La Ville de Marseille, who had deserted to the Morea, appeared before a Naval Court at Toulon a few days ago for trial. In mitigation of punishment it was urged, that the Morea being occupied by French troops, they had not deserted to a foreign country, upon the principle that " wherever the French flag is, there is France." This principle being adopted by the Court, the prisoners were condemned to be sent to the galleys for single desertion.

A gentleman who resides at Kingsclere, Hampshire, recently had in his stock a cow, which produced 21 calves, three hundred hogsheads of milk, and four tons of butter, the value of which might be fairly estimated at 500*l*. When killed, the fat of this wonderful cow weighed more than the lean and bones altogether.

Novel kind of Shepherds.—The Neilgherries or blue mountains of Coimbatoor, are situated between one and two hundred miles from the opposite coasts of Coromandel and Malabar; they are little more than forty miles in length, and about fifteen miles in breadth. Buffaloes and oxen are the domesticated animals, and there are no *sheep*; one of the classes of inhabitants into which the population is subdivided are generally *shepherds*, and keep considerable *flocks of buffaloes!—Hough's Letters, &c.*

As a proof of the exaggerated state of feelings among the lower orders in this quarter, relative to the Catholic Question, we may mention the following fact:—On Friday a small Farmer and Elder, in a neighbouring parish, while pricing some seed-oats in a grocer's shop here, suddenly stopped and observed:—"What's the use of my sowing oats or any thing else, when the Pope will be over to plunder and murder us all."—*Inverness Courier.*

Drury-lane theatre is actively engaged in preparing for immediate representation, as a grand opera, " Massaniello; or the Lazaroni King," an English version of the musical drama now performing at the Academy of Music in Paris, with unparallelled success. The original music by Auber, will be retained, adapted by T. Cooke. The translation of the dialogue is by Mr. Kenny and Mr. Livius. In the performance of this interesting opera, on the French stage more than three hundred persons appear upon the boards at the same time; the vast capacity of their stage giving scope for so much scenic and mechanic effect. We hear the leassee of Old Drury has engaged one hundred and fifty auxiliaries, in addition to his regular corps, to assist in the dances, chorusses, and processions. The great attraction, however, in this piece, will be the first appearance of Mademoiselle Alexandrine, a young lady of exquisite beauty, and highly accomplished as a dancer and ballet performer.

Eatable Birds Nests.—Of birds I shall only notice one, called by some the Nicobar swallow: it is the builder of those eatable nests, which constitute one of the luxuries of an Indian banquet. These birds build in fissures and cavities of rocks, especially in such as open to the south. In the latter the finest and whitest nests are found, and I have sometimes gathered fifty pounds weight of them on one excursion. If they are perfect 72 of them go to a catty; that is, somewhat less than two pounds The best sale for them is in China. After the most diligent investigation I was never able fully to discover of what substance they are made.—My opinion is that they are made of the gum of a tree called by some the Nicobar Cedar, and growing in great abundance in all the southern islands. About these trees when in bloom or bearing fruit, I have seen innumerable flocks of these little birds, flying and fluttering like bees round a tree or shrub in full flower, and am of opinion, that there they gather the materials for their nests. The hen constructs a neat, large well shaped nest calculated for laying and hatching her eggs; and the cock contrives to fix another, smaller and rather more clumsy, close to his mate: for they are not only built for the purpose of laying eggs, but for resting places, whence they may take wing. If they are robbed of them, they immediately fall to work to build others, and being remarkably active, are able to finish enough in a day to support the weight of their bodies, though they require about three weeks to complete a nest.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

LAUNCH.—The Ship *Erie*, to be commanded by Ctpt. James French, and intended for a regular packet between this port and Havre, will be launched from C. Bergh & Co's Yard, this afternoon at half past four o'clock.

Quick Travelling.—The Steam Boat *Swan*, of the Union Line, arrived yesterday afternoon, at 27 minutes past 3 o'clock, with the passengers that left Philadelphia at 6 o'clock in the morning.

A letter from Canandagua, dated 26th May, says—"The trial of John Whitney, and James Gills, two of the Morgan conspirators, will be brought on at the sessions in this county this afternoon.

Examination at West Point.—We understand, (says the Richmond Compiler) that Mr. Andrew Stevenson has been requested by the secretary of war to officiate as president of the Board of Visiters, who are to attend the examination of the cadets at West Point, in the month of June– but that indispensable engagements will, in all probability, prevent Mr. Stevenson from attending the examination.

The Hon. C. A. Wickliffe, Esq. has consented to a re-election to Congress, from the Louisville District, Kentucky. Mr. Wickliffe has long been a staunch friend of the present administration.

American Monthly Magazine. The May No. of this work has just been issued by Mr. Bliss, the agent for this city.

TAKE NOTICE.

There will be a public meeting in the Rev. Mr. Paul's church on Thursday evening next, at the hour of 8 o'clock, for the purpose of hearing some communications respecting the purchase and emancipation of the family of Phillip Lee, and of rendering suitable expressions of approbation and thanks to the Rev. Dr. Cox, and others for their benevolent efforts in behalf of this interesting family.

Married.

By the Rev. Peter Williams, Mr. John Carrol, to Miss Ann Ray, both of this city.

By the Rev. Dr. Lyal, Mr George Henderson, to Miss Eliza Stevens, both of this city.

Died.

In this city, Mr. John Morton, 47—Mr. Enos Baldwin, 45—Mr. John Van Kouten, 32–Mrs. Sarah Greenwood. 24–Mr. Edward English, 43—Mrs. Ann Tobasco, 41—Calvin Gay, Esq.—Mr. Lewis Child, 48.

In Jamaica, L. I. last Thursday week, Mrs. Sarah Roe, wife of Silas Roe, Esq 36.

At New-Milford, Ct. Rev. Andrew Elliot, pastor of the Congregational church in that place.

☞ The subscriber takes this method to inform his friends, that he has made arrangements by which his house will be *reopened* on the first of May, for the accommodation of such respectable persons of colour, as may have occasion to visit this city, during the present season.—The situation is healthy and pleaent, and nothing will be wanting to render such as favour him with their patronage, comfortable and happy. PETER BANE.
No. 29, Leonard-Street New-York.

BOARDING.



W. P. JOHNSON respectfully informs his friends and the public, that after the first of May next his house, No. 551 Pearl Street, near Broadway, will be open for the accommodation of respectable Gentlemen of colour.

The situation is healthy and pleasant, and the terms will be moderate. Nothing will be wanting on his part to render the situation of such as favor him with their patronage as comfortable as possible.

New-York, May 29, 1829.

FRANCES WILES,

Respectfully informs his friends, and the publick generally, that his HOUSE No. 152, Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour, with

BOARDING & LODGING.

Grateful for the past favours, he solicits a comtinuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.

New-York, May 29, 1829.

BOARDING.

LEWIS HARRISSON,

Respectfully informs the public in general, that he has opened his House for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour, with *Boarding & Lodging*, at *No.* 90 Mulberry street.

There shall be no pains spared to render their situation as agreeable as possible on his part.

L. H. has also opened a **Mead Garden** at the same place, where his friends and customers, may be served with *Mead Cakes &c.* of the best quality.

New York May 29, 1829.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CHARLES MORTIMER,

No. 22 Leonard street, Between *Hudson & Chapel* streets, where he continues to Manufacter and repaire BOOTS and SHOES as usual of a *superior quality*, at the reduced prices.

As a generous public by their patronage hitherto have given him hopes that the work manufactured by him was of a *superior quality*, he hopes by more contiuued exertions, and the employment of none but first rate work men, to merit a continuance of the same.

BOOTS and *SHOES* repaired at the shortest notice:

New-York, May 29, 1829.

BOARDING LOGGING.

DAVID SEAMAN,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that his House, No. 62 Leonard-street, (next door to Zion Church,) is still open for the accommodation of respectable persons of colour, with *Boarding & Lodging*, on the most reasonable terms.

His House is in a pleasant part of the city, and no pains will be spared on his part to render the situation of all who honour him with their custom, as comfortable as in any other house in the city, and at one half the expense.

New York May 29, 1829.



Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is as good as two pennys earned. Then call at the United States *Clothes Dressing Establishment*,

JAMES GILBERT,

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systimatical style, having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing Coats, Pantaloons, &c. is by Steam Sponging, which is the only correct system of Cleaning, which he will warranted extract all kinds of Stains Grease spots, Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N. B. The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day–if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

BOARDING.

LEWIS HARRISSON,

Respectfully informs the public in general, that he has opened his House for the accommodation of genteel persons of Golour, with *Boarding & Lodging*, at *No.* 90 Mulberry street.

There shall be no pains spared to render their situatiod as agreeable as possible on his part.

N. B. has also opened a **Mead Garden** at the same place, where his friends and customers, may be served with *Meads Cakes* &c. of the best quality.

New York May 29, 1829.

TO PRINTERS.

A Font of second-hand Pica Type for sale, weighing 175 lbs. cheap for cash, enquire at this office, or at 68 Bayard-st.

LEGHORN BONNETS

MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,

No 551 Pearl-Street, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced Bleaching, Pressing, and Refitting Leghorn and Straw Hats, in the best maner. Ladies dresses made, and Plain Sewing done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. beg leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done faithfully, and with punctuality and despatch.

New York May 29, 1829.

W^M P. JOHNSON,

Successor to James P. Johnson.

No. 551 Pearl Street, near Broadway, that old and well known establishment, Respectfully informs his frelnds and the public generally that he still continues to make *BOOTS* and *SHOES* to order, at reasonable prices; and as it is generally known that assiduity and despatch are the life and spirit of his profession, he has no need to publish, "at the shortest notice"

ALSO—He keeps constantly on hand a *superior quality* of **LIQUID BLACKING**, of his own manufacture, free from the use of vitriol, all of which he will sell cheap for cash.

W. P. J returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage that he has previously received.

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOL.

NOTICE.——Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in mulberry street, to which is attached a female school, and another female school in William street, near Duane-street; all under the management of experienced teachers The boys are taught Reading, Writing Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammer—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitten by the Teachers at the School, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each School is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female schools, Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effecti of the system pursued in these schools, that although several thonsand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

PETER S. TITTS,
RICHARD FIELD.

WANTED.

Wanted, a situation as Teacher in an Academy, or Tutor in a Family, by a Gentleman who received his education at one of the first Colleges in our country, and who can produce the best of recommendations.

Enquire at this office.

ST. SCOURING & TAILORING

J C. THOMSON.

No. 109 1-2 BOWERY,
(Between Hester & Grand street.)

Where he will continue as usual, to carry on the Clothing and Dressing Establishment, and perform his work in a correct and systematic style, having perfect knowledge of the business, and brought up to it. His mode of cleaning and dressing Coats, Pantaloons, &c. is by steam scouring and sponging, the only way of cleaning. He respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he extracts all kinds of stains, grease paint, tar, &c. on a plan different from the dyers: refit and altar, to any size or shape, with new collars, cuffs, &c. at reduced prices. He will not boast of his art, but leave the work to prove itself. Where the seams have worn white in black or blue Coats, they can be restored to their original colour.

New York May 29, 1829.

SCIPIO C. AUGUSTUS,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he recently opened his house for the accommodationof genteel Persons of colour, with *Board & Lodging*. His house is in a delightful part of Neck Lane, facing State and Oliver-street. There will be every energy used on his part to render the siuation of those who honour him with their patronage agreeable

New Haven, May 29, 1829.

CLOTHING

Kept constantly on hand, for sale by *David Walker*, No. 42 Bratle-street, Boston, and a great variety of *New and second-handed Clothing*.

☞He also *cleans* all kinds of Woolen Clothing in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms

May 29, 1829.

AUTHORISED AGENTS.

Maine—*C Stockbridge, Esq. North Yarmouth Isaac Talbot Portland, Me.*
Massachusetts.—*David Walker, Boston John Redman, Salem.*
Connecticut.—*S. C. Augustus, New-Haven, Isaac C Glasko, Norwich.*
Rhode-Island.—*George C. Wilis, Providence.*
Pennsylvania.—*Francis Webb, Philadelphia; Stephen Smith, Columbia; J. B. Vashon, Pittsburgh.*
Maryland.—*Thomas Green, Baltimore.*
District of Columbia.—*J. W. Prout Washington; Thomas Broddock, Alexandria.*
New-York.—*Rev. Nathaniel Paul, Albany; R. P. G. Wright, Schenectady: Austin Steward, Rochester; Rev. W. P. Williams, Flushing; Wm. Thomas. Brooklin, L. I.; Frederick Holland. Buffalo; Joseph Pell, Hudson; William Rich Troy; Tudor E. Grant, Utica*
Louisiana—*Peter Howard, New-Orleans.*
N. Jersey—*James C. Cowes, New-Bsunswick; Rev. Mr. Charles Anderson. Newark; Leonard Scott, Trenton.*
Virginia.—*W. D. Baptist, Fredericksburgh; Richmond.*
North Carolina.—*John C. Stanley, Newbern; Lewis Sheridan, Elizabethtown.*
Upper Canada—*Rev. Samuel George. Waterloo.*
England.—*R. Dickinson & Samuel Thomas, Liverpool.*
Hayti.—*Wm. B. Bowler, Port-au-Prince.*

The Rights of All.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION," SIN IS A REPROACH TO ANY PEOPLE."

VOL. 1. NEW-YORK FRIDAY JUNE 12 1829. NO. 2.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO ALL.

Mr. Brougham.—It may be doubted if any man at present upon the earth is doing so much for the improvement of popular education and the diffusion of knowledge, as Henry Brougham He makes no long dissertations upon the defects of education, nor does he preach, or scowl, or whine, about the ignorance, the corruption, or even the wretchedness of his countrymen, or the world. He forms no beautiful theories of of the perfectability of human nature the elegance of virtue, the deformity of vice, or of the purity and elevation of a cultivated mind. He enters into no closet speculations upon the plans, by which, with a magic wand, he can in a trice change the earth into a paradise. He forms no patent machine, by which a knowledge of universal science can be thrown into the mind in one solid mass. He has never promulgated to the world any system of education, of morals and of civil society, by which all men may become enlightened without study or instruction, obedient without law, rich without industry, chaste and divinely pure without marriage, and equally learned and pure, and elevated, and rich, and great, and happy, without effort; with nothing but 'circumstances.' No: he takes a more direct way of coming at the point,—more efficient measures for effecting his object. He asserts at once, and asserts boldly and fearlessly, that every man and every woman in the kingdom of Great Britain may be, and can be, and *shall* be enlightened. He asserts more, that they can and must enlighten *themselves*. Upon the heels of assertion, tread *efforts*. His tongue gives the word, and his hand the blow, *together*. He maintains that no one in the kingdom is so much occupied as not to find time, and none so poor that they cannot spare money, to procure knowledge, to elevate their character, while it promotes and gives effect to their industry, and raises them above pleasures which are expensive as well as brutish. He not only tells his countrymen that they are able to instruct and elevate *themselves*, and by that means all procure a comfortable subsistance, respectability and influence: but more lately aids them in the work. He assists them in converting their senseless or pernicious amusements into rational and moral instruction. He aids them in forming societies, procuring books, cheap and simple apparatus to illustrate the sciences, and their application to the arts. He concentrates, combines and directs the intelligence, the science, the benevolence, and the wealth of the nation into one great fountain, from which may be diffused light, virtue and happiness. He employs, as vehicles, to convey from the general fountain, those articles of public good, cheap *practical* books, journals, pamphlets and tracts, which are scattered into workshops, farmshouses, taverns, and private families, in every corner of the kingdom. He urges upon men of learning and science to throw off their flummery, the learned phrases, the host of verbiage which entangle and bewilder science in a dark and impenetrable maze, and present it in its native simplicity and beauty, and grandeur: as the modest, but efficient and dignified handmaid, to administer to the wants of the virtuous and hardy mechanic and of the honest, weather-worn farmer. He presses upon the labouring classes and even the poor and ignorant, their ability and the necessity of procuring and using the materials which the learned and and the rich have furnished at their hands, as fabrics of their own growth in knowledge, respectability and influence,—that by exerting they will increase their strength; that by depending on themselves, they may possess and enjoy independence of others.

The motto which he holds up in conspicuous letters before them is, 'BEGIN If they cannot procure a library, borrow a pamphlet, or a tract, upon 'useful knowledge,' and meet, and read, and converse upon its contents. If they cannot erect or purchase a building, rent or borrow a public or a private room, till they can procure a better. If they cannot procure a laboratory and a complete set of chemical apparatus, let them borrow from a kitchen, a pitcher, a bowl, and a tumbler, and from the physician, a phial and an acid and take the examples of a Franklin, a Priestley, or a Black, to direct their efforts. If they cannot procure an orrery patented and constructed in London, intened to illustrate at one view, the numerous and complicated motions of all the bodies in the solar system, but fitted to confuse and bewilder the mind, let them take an orange or an apple, and show simply and clearly the shape, surface, and motions of the earth.

If they have not a complete set of mechanical powers neatly constructed, and finely polished by the hand of a physical instrument maker in the metropolis, use a cane to show the principles of the lever, and the first circular pully which they reach, to prove that the lever, the pully, and the wheel and axis, are but varieties of the same thing. If they cannot give lectures with logical arrangement, rhetorical figures and rounded sentences, let them congratulate themselves that ideas are better than sounds, and facts than flourishes. If they cannot learn in detail all the minutiæ in a complete system of science, let them prove by some simple experiment a single *practical* principle, which they constantly witness in the motion of their limbs, in a wheel, a plough or an edged tool. If every person cannot be a profound or a critical scholar, he may be an enlightened, respectable, and useful citizen.

This great statesman, and distinguished patriot congratulates, his countrymen, that religion or government has nothing to fear from enlightened minds and elevated morals. That 'the time is past and gone, when *bigots* could persuade mankind, that the lights of philosophy were to be extinguished, as dangerous to religion; and when *tyrants* could proscribe the instructers of the people as enemies to their power. It is preposterous to imagine, that the enlargement of our acquaintance with the laws which regulate the universe, can dispose us to ubelief. To tyrants indeed, and to bad rulers, the progress of knowledge among the mass of mankind, is a just object of terror; it is fatal to them and their designs; they know this by unerring instinct and unceasingly they dread the light. But they will find it more easy to 'curse than to extinguish.'

Mr. Editor, since one bold and elevated spirit, by urging to immediate *action*, his ignorant, degraded and suffering countrymen, to acquire knowledge that they may assume the respectability and the power which tyrants and oppressors have wrested from their hands, has in few years given greater purity and health, and will eventually present a new creation, in the intellectual and moral atmosphere resting upon Great Britain; I hope that your Journal, that every daily, weekly, monthly, and yearly Journal, in our Union; that every statesman and patriot, that every teacher and parent, that every clergyman, lawyer, physician, farmer, mechanic and merchant; that every man, woman, and child, will say in the language of Mr. Brougham, and in a voice which will be heard from Canada to Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific,—'BEGIN'—*Mass Journal.*

The British Settlement of Honduras.

We have received, says the Albion, a file of papers from the above settlement, and in looking over them we have been truly surprised at their contents. These papers describe a state of society which we had no idea existed in any part of the King's dominions—the coloured population there seems to have equal privileges with the whites, and are actually struggling with them for political ascendency People of colour, it appears, are admitted to the Councils of the Settlement, where they indulge in a freedom of debate with the whites, bordering upon defiance. This must be very comforting to Mr. Fowell Buxton. Mr. Zacariah Maccauley and the people of that ilk. The march of intellect has fairly overtaken the sable gentry in those regions. The matter will be better understood if we briefly sketch, the form of government established in the colony.—At the head of the settlement is a Governor, now Major Gen. Codd, appointed by the Crown to administer the government. The next power is the Legislative Assembly, which enacts the laws. To this Assembly coloured as well as white persons are admitted, the only qualification being a certain amount of property, ($3,000,) the coloured person being also born in the settlement. There

is also a bench of Magistrates, which is elected by the people, and to which coloured persons are also eligible. This last Assembly tries criminal cases and administers the laws generally. Trial by jury has also been introduced.

Some attempt having been made by the whites to regulate the mode by which the coloured people should claim their seats in the assembly, a very animated debate took place, in which Dr. Young, a coloured person, was very conspicuous, and treated Mr. Wright the Chairman, with marked indecorum. It was expressly declared at this meeting that the coloured people were aiming at exclusive power, and Mr. Wright requested that the *whites might not be condemned unheard!* The population of the colony is as follows:—Slaves 3000, free people of colour, 2000, whites 200!

Remarks.—We have read the above paragraph, with feelings of deep interest. Why should there be any distinction among the worms of the *dust*, the occupants of Jehovah's footstool. save that which results from merit? We are pleased to find, that, the "Righteousness which exalteth a nation," reigns in some part of the King's dominion, & may his majesty yet live, to see it reign throughout his vast Domain. The pleasing consideration that Jehovah reigneth, is a support under the deepest oppression, and should excite us to cultivate our minds, and prepare our hearts for the results of his providence. And I would here remark, that there is no sure rule of preparation laid down, save that which is found in the Bible. Cultivated minds and sanctified hearts, would so qualify our brethren in Honduras, for the exercise of their rights, as to leave the Albion, no more cause of surprise. The same causes, if not in degree, yet in kind, will produce the same effects in this country. THE EDITOR

THE RIGHTS OF ALL.

New-York, Friday, June 12, 1829.

AN ERROR CORRECTED

We were sorry to see in the "New York Observer," of last week, *our paper*, noticed as having been issued merely in consequence of the change of the "Freedoms Journal," in respect to African Colonisation. We plainly stated in our Address, to friends and patrons, sentiments wholly different from those attributed to us by the "Observer," and we think it ungenerous in the enlightened Editors of that paper, to doubt our veracity.—The improvement of society is our object, and were there not a coloured man in America, save the Editor of this paper; and as much corruption and sin as there now is, we should feel it our duty to issue this *publication*. Such is the christian charity of the Editor, that he would feel as much concerned for the improvement of virtue and religion, among the white population as among the coloured. The salvation of the King of Great Britain, lies as near his heart, as the salvation of any of the sable Kings on the continent of Africa.

That there are many errors in judgment and evils in practice existing in this community, cannot be denied. and that there are many publications, whose professed object from their commencement was the correction of these errors, I will most willingly admit, yet facts warrant me in asserting that there are some popular sins, that even the learned and pious Editors of the "Observer," pass untouched. The voice of Christendom is raised, against sabbath breaking, against profane swearing, and against intemperance, &c. -and would to God that voice could be heard, and obeyed from the rising, to the goings down of the sun. But prejudice this shapeless deamon, walks abroad in our public streets, is honoured in all our public places, and last, but not least of all, is cherished and even exalted in our churches. His marks are written upon our foreheads and upon the posts of our doors, he is scattering disease, discord and death, throughout our moral and religious world, and yet alas! none give warning, none seem to think, to feel or even care for his destructive reign and influence.

Such errors will come under the notice of the "Rights of All," as an afflicted watchman, on the walls, the Editor feels that "wo is me," if I do not show the people these sins, and seek a reform. The purity of the church, and the improvement of his brethren, with the Editor are objects dearer than life. By lower or baser motives he hopes never to be influenced, and lest his views and policy, in respect to colonisation, should be misunderstood, he will conclude by stating them at large. That the establishment of a colony on the coasts of Africa should be considered a christian charity, and that it will be a powerful engine in spreading civilisation and religion, throughout that vast continent, I have no doubt, and that it should from the commencement have been considered a missionary colony. and wore a missionary aspect, I am equally bold in asserting. But that it is ever going to meet the object many contemplate, or ameliorate the condition of the vast body of our coloured population, I never shall believe. Nothing appears to me more trifling than to talk of repaying to Africa, the debt we owe her, by returning her sons to her coasts.—I consider that the shortest way to accomplish this grand object is, to do her sons justice where ever we find them, if the world be too unrighteous to do this, the church of God should not—let the same powers, the same efforts and the same prayers, be resorted to in this particular, as are resorted to, in the correction of other abuses, and the Bible for a guarantee, that they shall be successful--educate this oppressed and afflicted people, encourage them in agricultural and mechanical persuits, and there will be no difficulty in making them good and happy citizens. *But make the master Christ's servant, and the slave Christ's freeman*, and even the southern sections of our country, shall become a home for the oppressed, slavery will be but a name in our dictionaries. However successful, and prosperous the colony at Liberia may be, it will never reduce the coloured population of this country. Send 20 thousand annually to the colony, and yet this population will increase from 40 to 50 thousand yearly in the United States, and shall this vast body of our neighbours and our household be forgotten, in our zeal for the interests of a small colony? That the interest of the christian public, in behalf of the coloured people of this country, has diminished, in proportion to their zeal, in behalf of the Liberian colony, is evident to every enlightened man of colour, and also to every unprejudiced white man, and is it not our duty to call back, or at least to call for a division of the public attention, the public effort and the public prayers in behalf of our brethren in this country?

This much in answer to the gratuitous censure of the "New York Observer," sentiments we should not have advanced at this time, but for the necessity of the case. The subject though important, we should with confidence have confided to the hands of deity.

THINGS COMMENDABLE.

1. The fear of God, reverence for the bible and honour to the Sabbath.

2. Abstinence from every evil and diligence in the performance of every good.

3 Industry of habits, plain neatness of dress, simplicity and cheerfulness of manners.

4. Prudence and economy in expenditure, yet liberality in acts of beneficence.

5. Uprightness of deportment, care in the education of children and strictness of example.

6. Love of country, submission to its Laws, charity and esteem for its Rulers.

My beloved brethren, if these things be in us and abound, however obscure, otherwise, we are neither barren nor unfruitful."

We have inserted on our first page, an account of the efficient efforts made by the Hon. H. Brougham of England, in behalf of education. We respectfully recommend the attentive perusal of the page to our brethren—the anxiety, the industry, and in many cases the manner there described, are worthy our adoption, in the pursuit of useful science.

Education is too much neglected by us as a body, too many of our people prefer giving their children two suits of clothes, to giving them two books, and sending them a journey to the country or to the springs, to sending them to school. We should as a body, avail ourselves of every chance of giving our children a good education, let us teach them virtue, economy, industry and enterprise, and my word for it, they shall be as much elevated above us, as their education is superior to ours.

The Editor is Agent for the New York African Free Schools, institutions which he is proud to be connected with, and he can with confidence recommend them to his friends—there is no pains nor expence spared, by the Trustees and their able and excellent Teachers, in their endeavours to expand and store the youthful mind, with useful instruction, in morals and in science.

AGRICULTURE.

The Editor, in the former number promised further information on this subject, he now proceeds to redeem his promise. The lands spoken of, are in the state of New York. The lake on which they are situated, abound with salmon, which at little expence, might be made an article of great profit. sugar maple is also abundant, and there is a settlement within six mile where timber for building &c. may be sawn on the most reasonable terms. The methods which he would recommend, by which this and other tracts of land may be settled to great advantage, are as follows—First, let such of our people as can raise from 500 to 1000 dollars expend at least one half that sum in purchasing and stocking say one hundred acres of land, reserving the other half for speculation or for advantageous investments in such lands, live stock, &c as may offer—secondly, let the monied men among us, whose situation in life or calling prevents their becoming agriculturests advance, say 500 dollars each, one half in the purchase of land, and the other in furnishing implements of husbandry—let them choose their farmers, settle them on the lands, take Bonds and Mortgages on the several farms, to the amount of monies advanced, (these lands will more than double in value so soon as a settlement can be made,) and when the several farmers shall have refunded the capital advanced, with interest, let them become sole proprietors of their several farms. Thirdly, let the capitalist who is a friend to improvement and the coloured population, do likewise, and the colonisationest give the objects of their bounty, in every practicable instance, their choice between Liberia and our western countries. Such a system would very soon drain of the surplus coloured population of the large towns and cities, it would open an avenue for industry and enterprise to our people it would save their children from idleness and dissipation, and it would be the most powerful machinery in redeeming and elevating their character. Monies invested in this way, would be as productive and far more safe, than in most of our Banks or Companies and the pleasure and reward of doing solid good, to the oppressed and needy, would repay an hundred fold.

There are several individuals in this city who have from time to time, advertised from fifty to a hundred thousand acres of land for sale. Could not some or the whole of those gentlemen, advance small sums and encourage companies in the settlement of their lands, with profit to themselves and the settlers also.

I am happy in being able to state, that not a few men of wealth and influence, have promised, that they would do every thing in their power to encourage such settlements of our people, in all the free states in the Union—the gentlemen alluded to, are our tried friends and would assist with their efforts, influence, and means. This they would do from principle, believing that duty as well as the necessity of the case require it of them. I have no doubt, if such settlements could be formed in the different states, we should soon see agricultural pursuits, engrossing the attention of the body of our coloured people, and that a few years would witness an improved and happy state of society among them.—The several locations of course, would have their own petty civil officers, and would be undergoing the necessary preparations for better days, and better things. This is not mere theory, it is not a flight of the imagination, it is practicable, and not merely practicable, but plain and easy—It is not half so difficult, and much more desirable, than remaining in our towns and cities—We recommend this article and the one on the same subject, in our former number, to the notice of all our enlightened readers.

CIVIL RIGHTS OF THE JEWS.

A late London paper states, that the elders of the Jews are busy in arranging petitions to Parliament, and praying the extention of their civil rights.—We live in an eventful period of the world, the work of emancipation, civilisation and religion seems to have taken the wings of the wind, surely the millennium glory is rolling on, a reign of righteousness, in which even prejudice will not be known, and shall we as an oppressed people, not be interested amidst such a state of things? I do not desire that we should busy ourselves by preparing or presenting petitions, nor by engrossing our minds with such grievance as would render us unhappy—but I do mean, that we should as a people, so improve urselves, in education in morals, in manners and in religion, as to be commended to community at large, as not deserving the degradation and proscription that have been heaped upon us for years If there be some among us who are undeserving and vicious, yet if a majority of us, conduct well, the time is at hand, in which the impropriety of punishing the virtuous, for the conduct of the vile, will be seen. We cannot be too industrious in the improvement of our minds, and in the education of our children—this mighty engine of enterprise, and bullwork of virtue and religion, cannot be too highly esteemed. I had rather be a virtuous philosopher on a farm, than a dissipated monarch on a throne. The pleasures of education unconnected with any other considerations are a sufficient recompence for all the expence and trouble required in their attainment I know a family in this city who submitted to live, and cook, and work in a single room, for the sake of keeping a son at college If necessary let us do likwise Providence has not decreed that every nation should be free, that Greeks, Jews, and Pagons should be emancipated, and we alone remain in bondage, and under proscription forever.

The same hearts that have been excited, and the same feelings that have flowed in behalf of suffering Greece and suffering Ireland, must speedily be turned to suffering Americans—I say Americans, because Americans we truly are, by birth and feeling. "The Kings heart is in the hand of the Lord, as the rivers of water: he turneth it withersoever he he will:" then let no man talk of impossibity, with God all things are possible, he is working wonders in our world, and he will subdue the Kingdoms unto himself, and in his reign he will be no respecter of persons. No longer my brethren be discouraged, virtuous ambition surmounts all difficulties. THE EDITOR.

Exemplary tribe of Indians.—In the York Advocate [Upper Cannada] we find the evidence of a Rev. Mr. Ryerson before the parliament of that province, on the subject of an Indian petiton, which is curious for the account it gives of a settlement of the Mississagua Indians on a tract of land called the Credit, probably on the river Mississagua or Mississaque. Their number is about two hundred and thirty, settled in a little village, and increasing by the addition of savages from the woods who are attracted by the obvious comfort and quiet of their condition to share their mode of life. They reside on a tract of land situated on the river, three miles and a half in length and two miles wide. They live in cottages divided into two appartments, with a garret, and sometimes with the addition of a kitchen. In them are chairs, tables. bedsteads, beds with curtains, and the kitchen utensils common among the whites.—There is a garden of half an acre allotted to each house, in some instances they have private enclosures of from two to four acres, and the village cultivate a field of sixty acres in common. They raise corn, potatoes, some wheat, and abundance of garden regetables. According to the report of Mr. Ryerson they live together in great sociality and harmony, are kinder to each other than the whites, and civil and hospitable to strangers. They are sober too—ardent spirits by a solemn agreement are not permitted to be drunk in the village; and he who offends against this rule is looked upon as having viotated the ageement, and is expelled from the village. There are two schools, one for the males and the other for the females, fifty children in each. There they are taught reading, writing and arithmetic, and out of school the children instruct the adults to read. Thus they are daily improving in civilization. The object of the petition is to secure them from the intrusion of the whites, who fish in their streams and endeavor to teach the young Indians to swear, krink wiskey, profane the Lord's Day, and similar accomplishments.

BROOKLIN.

Nature seems to have formed this beautiful spot, when most bonntiful in her gifts.—The scenery of this delightful place, combine the grand and the beautiful. The stranger or citizen who wishes a fine prospect of our city and harbour should visit Brooklin-hights, and if he wish rest and refreshment, call on our good old friend Mr Hanes—his salubrious air, pleasant Garden, and superior accommodations in every respect, will not fail, both to refresh and please, all who honour him with a visit. We lament that our avocations are so many, and so pressing as to deprive us of the pleasure we might otherwise enjoy in our visits to the Garden of our friend, those who are fortunately in possession of more time than we are, should not be backward in giving Mr. Hanes that encouragement, which his healthful place, abundant provissions, and merit deserve.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

The design of this department is improvement in useful knowledge, and we trust it will not fail, in eliciting the talent of our men of letters. A few years ago our most privileged men, were but babes in learning, we now can boast our classical scholars To such this paper offers a field of exhibition, and usefulness. We shall always be happy to insert well written pieces, on morals and science under this head. Our good friend to the eastward will not forget us, early contributions from him would be very acceptable. It is desireable that communications for this department, should be as simple, and as much adapted to the object in pursuit, general improvement, as possible.

For the Rights of All.

Mr. Editor,

You will please allow me to contribute my little, to the improvement of such of your readers, as may be desirous of knowing something of the principles of natural Philosophy. And as I intend occasionally to furnish the "Literary Department" of your paper with something appertaining to this science, it may be well to remind you, that you are not to expect any originality on subjects of this nature.

A writer on Philosophical subjects, and on the various Phenomena, or "description of the natural world," can not, in the present improved state of the science, offer any thing new; The Erudite are to pass these subjects, whenever they appear, unnoticed, as they are not intended for them, but for those, whose advantages may not have been such as to make them in any degree acquainted with the present established system of Philosophy, nor with any of the Phenomena of nature.

CAUSES OF EARTHQUAKES.

An Earthquake is a violent shock, or shaking of the earth, sometimes particular and is felt only by one country or nation, and sometimes general, and felt by several nations at the same time.

The principal agent of earthquakes is subterraneous fires. Our earth abounds with subterraneous caverns, canals, and veins, some of these caverns and veins are full of water, nitre, sulphur, and bituminous, or inflammable bodies which produce fire. Hence it is not difficult to conceive the terrible effects which may arise from such confined air, or water, particularly when acted upon by heat, they in a high degree became rasefied, and expand.

We need only recollect that the expansive force of steam, is not less than twenty eight times greater than the force of Gunpowder, and we will redily imagine with what power and violence, air when confined deep in the bowels of the earth, must act in its efforts to dilate its volume. The same with respect to subterraneous channels of water, if by any cause, its cours be stopped in one direction, it inevitably must find vent by some other way, and thus, in its exertions for vent, underminds the earth to a vast compass, and by this action, throws up the earth by which it was confined. This is always accompanied with an allarming rumbling noise; a tremoling of the earth, and often a total destruction of whole villages, and the water which was before confined to the internal parts of the earth, being in a high degree agitated, rises to the surface, and a Lake, or stagnant Pool alone points out the places, where but a short time before, were flourishing, and populous villages.

Such was probably the cause of the Earthquake which destroyed the city Catania in 1693.

The interior parts of our Earth contain some bituminous substances, which will remain in an inert, or sluggish state, until acted upon by water, or by other substances of different qualities. As soon as these bodies come in contact, a kind of chemical process is commenced; heat is disengaged; fire is kindled; an eruption takes place; the earth caves in with a terrific noise like the distant rumbling of thunder. Flames of sulphur, and fire burst forth, and all that may have once pleased the eye, or caused the heart of man to be joyful, is in a moment buried in ruin and desolation.

Volcanos, or burning mountains which emit flame, ashes, cinders, stones, liquid sulphur and other combustable matter, had their origin from Earthquakes. There are many of them dispersed in all the quarters of the world. Those in Europe are, however the most celebrated, being the most wonderful. Etna is in Scicily; Vesuvius in Naples; and Ehela in Iceland, and were it not owing to these vents for subterraneous fires, the effects of Earthquakes would, in all probability, be more frequent and more dreadful. S.

Remarks.—We thank our correspondent, for his learned communication, on the causes of Earthquakes; in the present Number, we shall give a description of a Thunder storm. The design of this department, is to increase a taste for reading, and as there are many simple, yet useful science, which are perfectly in the power of our people, and would they devote their leisure hours, to the acquisition of them, it would not only be time redeemed, perhaps from evil, but it would be an additional source of satisfaction and pleasure, amidst all the pursuits of life. In nothing, save the Bible, can we see so much of the adoreable CREATOR, as in the works and wonders of nature, the more we learn of the attributes of Deity, as unfolded in the volumes of creation and providence, the more we shall reverence his character and word, and the better we shall be qualified, to occupy all the stations in which he may place us.—

With these remarks we submit the following discription of the Thunder-storm to our readers and shall wait in expectation a communication, on the nature and causes of this awful phenomena, Thunder and Lightning.

PHENOMENA OF NATURE.

THUNDER STORM.—In that season of the year when Nature is arrayed in her most bautiful attire, and the whole terrestrial landscape tends to inspire the mind with cheerfulness—suddenly a sable cloud emerges from the horizon—the sky assumes a baleful aspect—a dismal gloom envelopes the face of nature—the lightnings flash from one end of the horizon to another—the thunders roll with awful majesty along the verge of heaven, till at length they burst over head in tremendous explosions.—The sturdy oak is shattered and dispoiled of its foilage; rocks are rent into shivers: and the grazing herds are struck into a lifeless group. Even *man* is not exempted from danger in the midst of this appalling scene. For hundreds in every age have fallen victims either to the direct stroke of the lightning, or to the concussions and conflagrations with which it has been attended. In tropical countries, the phenomena of thunder-storms are more dreadful and appalling, than in our temperate climate. The thunder frequently continues for days and weeks in almost one incessant roar; the rains are poured down in torrents; and the flashes of lightning follow each other in so rapid a succession, that the whole atmosphere and the surrounding hills seem to be in a blaze. In some instances, the most dreadful effects have been produced by the bursting of an electrical cloud. In 1772, a bright cloud was observed at midnight to cover a mountain in the island of Java; it emitted globes of fire so luminous, that the night became as clear as day. Its effects were astonishing. Every thing was destroyed for 7 leagues round, houses were demolished; plantations buried in the earth; 2140 people lost their lives, besides 1500 head of cattle, and a vast number of horses and other animals."

DREADFUL EXPLOSION.

Our city was greatly alarmed last evening by the appalling intelligence of the destruction of the Steam Frigate Fulton, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, and the killing and wounding of a great number of men, by the explosion of the powder magazine. We have collected the particulars of this terrible catastrophe chiefly from the Daily Avertiser and Gazette—having also made a visit to the melancholy spot, to collect such additional facts as have transpired since those papers were put to press.

The Fulton has ever since the war, been occupied as a receiving ship, and was moored within two hundred yards of the shore. The magazine was in the bow of the ship, and contained at the time of the explosion, but three barrels of damaged powder. The explosion was not louder than that produced by the discharge of a single cannon; and many persons in the Navy Yard supposed the report to have proceeded from such a source, until they saw the emmense column of smoke arising from the vessel. Others about the yard saw the masts rising into the air before the explosion, and immediately after, the air was filled with fragments of the vessel. It is not a little remarkable, that a Midshipman who was, at the time of the accident, asleep on board of the frigate U. Sates, within two hundred yards of the frigate, was not at all disturbed by the report of the explosion, and was not aware of the occurrence, until he was told of it after he awoke.

The Fulton is a complete wreck: the bow being destroyed nearly to the water, and the whole of this immense vessel, whose sides were more than four feet thick, and all other parts of corresponding strength—is now lying and entire heap of ruins, burst asunder in all parts, and aground at the spot where she was moored. Although she was but 200 yards from the Navy Yard, and many vessels near her, not one of them received the least damage; nor was the bridge which led from the shore to the Fulton, at all injured. The sentinel upon the bridge received no wound whatever, and continued to perform his duty after the accident, as unconcerned as though nothing had happened. The sentinel on board the ship was less fortunate, and escaped with merely (a slight accident on such occasions) a broken leg. There were attached to the Fulton, by the roll of the ship, 143 persons; and, at the

time of the explosion, there were supposed to have been on board the vessel about sixty persons.—Twenty seven were instantly killed and twenty two severely wounded several of whom have since died

It happened fortunately that sixty-two men formerly attached to the frigate, were drafted on Tuesday, and had proceeded to Norfolk to form part of the crew of the frigate Constellation now on the eve of departure for a foreign station. The band, 17 in number, were on shore.

This dreadful accident was occasioned by the Gunner's going into the magazine, to procure powder to fire the evening gun. He was charged by one of the officers previously to his going below, to be careful; and soon after the explosion took place. We understand that he was a man between fifty and sixty years of age, and had just been appointed to that office; the old Gunner having been discharged the day before. He was desired by Lieut. Breckenridge to be cautious with the light, and to place it in the location invariably provided for it, on such occasions, viz, behind a reflecting glass in the partition, through which the rays of light are thrown. It is supposed he had been careless in this particular, and that having carried the candle into the magazine some of its sparks were communicated to the powder; but as he is among the dead nothing certain upon this point can ever be known. Lieut. Mull states, that the necessary precautions had been taken for opening the magazine, and centinel placed at the Hatch before he left the deck, and that after being in the ward room some twenty minutes the explosion took place.

At the time of the explosion, the officers were dining in the ward room. The lady of Lieut. Brackenridge, and the son of Lieut. Platt, a lad of about nine years old, were guests, and one account says both were slightly wounded Another account says Lieut. Mull, who was sitting next to the son of Lieut. Platt, with great presence of mind, caught hold of him & placed him in one of the port holes, by which means he escaped uninjured Lieut. Platt, had returned only yesterday morning, having been absent one month, on leave. Com. Chauncey, with the commander of the frigate, Capt. Newton, left her only a few minutes before the explosion—the former having been on board on a visit of inspection.

The room in which the officers were dining was situated about midships. The whole company at the table were forced by the concussion, against the transom, with such violence as to break their limbs, and otherwise cut and bruise them in a shocking manner.

The magazine was situated in the bows of the vessel. This part of the ship, as may be imagined, is completely demolished. Indeed the ship remains as complete a wreck as probably was ever beheld.—The timbers throughout appear to have been perfectly rotten. Many of the guns were thrown overboard, and some of them [of lage dimensions] now hang as it were by a hair.

What is a very remarkable circumstance although several of the persons at dinner in the ward room, escaped, with their lives, and some of them uninjured, not a vestage of the table, chairs, or any of the furniture in the room remain. Every thing was blow to atoms.

COMMUNICATED.

At a large and respectable meeting of the people of colour held in Anthoney Street Church, N. Y. June 4th 1829.

The Rev. Benjamin Paul, was called to the chair and W. S. Nicholas appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained by the chair, the appeal of the Rev. Dr. Cox, in behalf of Phillip Lees family, was read to the meeting, by the Rev. S. E. Cornish, and the success of this appeal stated, where upon the following resolutions were offered.—By the Rev. T. S. Wright.

Resolved, that we have perused with grateful immotion, the interesting and christian appeal, offered to the public by the Rev. Dr. Cox, in behalf of Phillip Lee, formerly servant of Gen. Washingington and now a resident of the district of Columbia, through whose instrumentality, with the prompt cooperation of John B. Fleming Esq. of this city, and the Rev. Mr. Gurly Agent of the American Colonisation Society, with that, of other worthy and disinterested philantrophist, an amount has been raised sufficient to rescue Mr. Lees family, composing his wife and seven children, from bondage; Thus having humainly restored to them, the "unalienable, rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of Happiness", and that we cordially approve this act of benevolence; and tender this expression of our heartfelt gratitude, to the Rev. Dr. Cox, and to those worthy individuals, who united with him in this laudable work of love and mercy.

By the Rev. S. E. Cornish.

Where as life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are the unallienable rights of all.—

Resolved, therefore that this meeting, view with deep interest, the progress of emancipation and liberal feeling, which pervade this community and the world and that the successful efforts of the Abolition Society, and other distinguished individuals, deserve the highest consideration and gratitude of every man of colour.

By the Rev. T. S. Wright.

Resolved, that this meeting feel duly greatful, to the disposer of all events, that he has excited in the heart, of the friends, of oprest humanity, an increased interest in the cause of Manumition.

By Mr W. L. Nicholas.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting, be published in the "Rights of All," and a copy sent to the Rev. Dr. Cox, and the other benevolent individuals, who were so efficient in this laudible cause.

From the Massachusetts Journal.

Hints to People of moderate Fortune.

Perhaps there never was a time when the depressing effects of stagnation in business were so universally felt, all the world over, as they are now.—The merchant sends out old dollars, and is lucky if he gets the same number of new ones in return; and he who has a share in manufactures, has brought a "Bottle Imp," which he will do well to hawk about the streets for the lowest possible coin. The effects of this depression must of course be felt by all grades of society. Yet who that passes through Cornhill at one o'clock, and sees the bright array of wives and daughters, as various in decorations as the insects, the birds, and the shells, would believe that the community was staggering under a weight which almost paralyzes its movements? "Every thing is so cheap,' says the ladies, "that it is inexcusable not to dress well." But do they reflect *why* things are so cheap? Do they know how much wealth has been sacrificed, how many families ruined, to produce this boasted result? Do they not know enough of the machinery of society to suppose that the stunning effects of crash after crash may eventually be felt by those on whom they depend for support?

Luxuries are cheaper now, than necessaries were a few years since; yet it is a lamentable fact that it costs more to live now, than it did formerly. When silk was nine shillings per yard, seven or eight yards sufficed for a dress; now it is four or five shillings, sixteen or twenty yards will hadly satisfy the mantuamaker.

If this extravagance was confined to the wealthiest classes, it would be productive of more good than evil. But if the rich have a new dress every fortnight, people of moderate fortune will have one every month. In this way finery becomes the standard of respectability; & a man's clothes is more consequence than his character.

Men of fixed salaries spend every cent of their income, and then leave their children to depend on the precarious charity and reluctant friendship of a world they have wasted their substance to please. Men who rush into enterprise and speculation keep up their credit by splendour,—and should they sink, they and their families carry with them extravagant habits to corrode their spirits with discontent, perchance to tempt them into crime. "I know we are extravagant," said one of my acquaintance, the other day; "but how can I help it? My husband does not like to see his wife and daughters dress more meanly than those with whom they associate." Then, my dear lady, your husband has not as much moral dignity, and moral courage, as I thought he had. He should be content to see his wife & daughters respected for neatness and good manners." "This all sounds very well in talk," replied the lady; "but say what you will about pleasing and intelligent girls, nobody will attend to them unless they dress in the fashion. If my daughters were to dress in the plain, neat style you recommend, they would see all their acquaintance asked to dance more frequently than themselves, and not a gentleman would join them in Cornhill."

"I do not believe this, in so extensive a sense as you do. Girls may appear genteelly without being extravagant; and though some fops may know the approved colour of a ribbon, or the newest arrangement for trimming, I believe gentlemen of real character merely notice whether a lady's dress is generally in good taste, or not. But granting your statement to be true, in its widest sense, of what consequence is it? How much will the whole happiness of your daughters's life be affected by her dancing some fifty times less than her companions, or wasting some few hours less in the empty conversation of coxcombs? A man often admires a style of dress, which he would not venture to support in a wife. Extravagance has prevented many marriages, and rendered still more unhappy. And should your daughters fail in forming good connexions, what have you to leave them, save extravagant habits too deeply rooted to be eradicated. Think you those who now laugh at them for a soiled glove, or an unfashionable ribbon, will assist their poverty, or cheer their neglected old age? No—they would find them as cold and selfish as they are vain. A few thousands in the bank are worth all the fashionable friends in christendom.

Whether my friend was convicted or not I cannot say; but I saw her daughters in Cornhill the next week with new French hats and blonge veils.

It is really melancholly to see how this fever of extravagance rages, and how it is sapping the strength of our happy country. It has no bounds—it pervades all ranks, and characterizes all ages

I know the wife of a pavier, who spends her three hundred a year in "outward adorning," and who will not condescend to speak to her husband, while engaged in his honest calling.

Mechanics who should have too high a sense of their own responsibility to resort to such pitiful competition, will indulge their daughters in dressing like the wealthiest;—and a domestic would certainly leave you, should you dare advise her to lay up one cent of her wages

"These things ought not to be." Every man and every woman should lay up some

portion of their income, whether that income be large or small.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE KING'S LEVEE.---On Wednesday his Majesty held his first leves for the season. The attendance was numerous and splendid. It is supposed there were between 1300 and 1400 including the great majority of the nobility of the highest rank, who paid their duty to their Sovereign His majesty, appeared to be in excellent health, wore the Order of the Garter, and several Russian, French, and Prussian orders. Then under of Noblemen and Members of Parliamet who attended was very great, all the leaders of the Whig aristocracy being present, which is rather an unusual circumstance Mr. O' Counell was among the earliest arrivals and was very graciously received by his Majesty. The King is much thinner than he was, and seems to have been a good deal weakened by his late illness. His Majesty was seated in a chair of crimson velvet, his right leg resting upon an ottoman of crimson, and thus he received the homage of his subjects The Duke of Wellington, who was believed to have suffered in health from his late sanitorial campaign, appeared in the courtly circle in seeming good health and in high spirits.

THE DRAWING-ROOM.—Thursday being being the day appointed for the holding of a drawing-room, the vicinity of St.. James's palace was from an early hour a scene of continual bustle. At one o'-clock the cariages begin to set down, and at halt past two they continued to do so in uninterrupted succession. The band, the military, in all the profusion of their finery, indeed the whole paraphernalia of regal attendance, were equal, if not superior magnificence, to any former display on royal birth-days. The ministers of State, the Foreign Ambassadors. and all the principal officers and attendants upon court, went to St. James's in state. The king entered his closet soon after two o'-clock, dre-sed in a Field Marshal's uniform, and received the congratulations of his royal relatives, their royal highness the duke of Cumberland, the princes Augusta, the dutches of Clarence, the dutches of Kent, the duke and dutches of Gloucester, and prince Leopold. Her royal highness the princess Augusta wore over a rich white sattin petticoat, a white crape dress magnificently embroidered in gold, and tastefully ornamented at the bottom with points of gold tissue, over which feel a deep and elegant flounce of blond The body, made to correspond in style with the bottom of the dress, was ornamented with diamonds, and trimed with blond and gold embroidery. Her royal highness's train consisted of a superb gold brocaded silk, edged with a chain of gold bullion, and finished round the waist with a rich gold band. Head dress—splendid plume of ostrich feathers, intermixed with gold and diamonds His majesty afterwards received the congratulations of those entitled to the *entree*, as well as those attending the general drawing-room. His majesty was attended by the earl of Roden as lord in waiting, Sir Wm. Houstoun as groom in waiting, Sir Robert Boliot as equerry in waiting, and master Hudson as page of honor

"The elegance of equipages, (says a London paper) the transcendent spendour of the dresses, and the beauty of the ladies, was a spectacle scarcely equalled by the imaginary descriptions of fiction."

The following is an account of the dresses of some of the principle ladies:—

Douchess of Glaucester.—One of the richest dresses ever seen—the petticoat of white lisse, embroidered with gold and reliefs, two rich flounces to the lower part of the dress, the trimming of the sleeves was of Brussels net; train of golden tissue, of English manufacture, a new pattern with a golden torsade.

The Dutchess of Clarence.—A splendid dress of silver lama over white satin; a blue velvet train richly embroidered in silver to correspond. Head dresses, feathers and diamonds.

The Dntches of Kent.—A ponceau and gold tissue dress, handsomely trimmed with gold lama; train of rich gold tissue, trimmed to correspond. Head dress, feathers and diamonds

The Marchioness of Sailsbury.—A rich silver lama dress, over a white satin slip; train, cherry coloured gros de Naples, trimmed with silver lama; sleeves of rich blonde called Seduisantes Head dress, white ostrich feathers, with a profusion of brilliants; blonde lappets

Machioness of Wellesley.—A costly robe of silver lama, a colonness, over rich white satin slip; sleeves of white blonde, called Seduisantes; train of beautiful silver lama, lined with rich white satin. Head dress, white ostrich feathers, and a profusion of brilliants; lappets of white blonde.

[Five or six columns of the London leading journals, are occupied by descriptions of the dresses of the ladies. Among the representatives of Foreign Governments present, were Mr. Barber and his lady.]

FROM FRANCE.

Paris, May 3.—M. Calemard de Lafayette has been assassined in Paris. The day on which the assassin committed the act, he wrote six letters to the relatives of his victim, which were stopped by order of Government. He had been frequent heard to say that M. Calemard should never die but by his hand; but his victim, unapprehensive of danger, never adopted any precautionary measures

The assassin Dupin, who was arrested at Milan, whither he had fled after the murder of the innkeeper and his wife, in the valley of Montmorency, has been brought to Paris. He will be removed to the prison of Versailles, as the crime was committed in the department of the Seine and Oise.

There is a rumour in the Constitutionnel, from Vienna, by a private letter, that by advices from Cronstadt, the Russians had gained a victory on the borders of Silistria. The Turks, whose force was strong, fought bravely, but were defeated with the loss of 13 pieces of artillery, a quantity of ammunition and provissions and 12 hundred prisoners, among whom were several Agas and Ulemas.

The town of Cronstadt had been latterly occupied by three Hungarian regiments, quartered there to prevent the incursion of strangers, and probably to be near the theatre of war. Nearly all the boarder of Wallachia were occupied by the best christian troops; and most of the field artillery had left Budo and Presburgh for the frontiers of Transylvania

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Riots.—Last evening, about seven o'-clock, a most disgraceful riot took place in the neighbourhood of the "Five Points," How it originated has not been ascertained; but on the arrival of the officers the commotion increased, and it was only after repeated calls on the citizens to assist them, that they succeeded in capturing five of the ringleaders, who made a desperate resistance. The prisoners were taken to the Bridewell, where they underwent an examination from Mr. Justice Hopson, and were finally committed for trial. Several of the officers were very much hurt and a woman, who unfortunately got into the affray, received a severe cut across her head which penetrated to the bone.—Medical assistance was promptly afforded, and we understand she is likely to recover. Some idea may be formed of the rioters and their intentions, when we state that hatchets were taken from some of those who were secured.

At Greenwich another affair of a similar character took place equally as disgraceful, though not as serious. A number of fellows, no doubt under the influence of inebriation, proceeded in the most outrageous manner to tear down several stoops, root up trees, perform feats of the most aggravated wantonness. The Police took into custody one fellow in the act of dimolishing the stoop of P. H. Wendover He was this morning fined $25. with cost, and in default of payment was committed to Bridewell until the same shall be forthcoming. His name is William Whittle.

An Irishman was found dead this morning in Oak-street, with his neck broken. It is suspected his death was occasioned by violence. This case has been under investigotion by the Police.

Police.—The man by the name of Alexander Allen, who was brought up before the Police Magistrates yesterday, charged with forging an acceptance or endorsment of Mr. Buchannan, the British Consul, we have no doubt, is deranged He was a mechanic of some importance in England, and was in the service of Mr. Buchannan. He called last week upon us relative to a pamphlet he was about publishing, and talked very incoherently, and then showed us a piece of paper, endorsed James Buchannan, which we knew to be the Consuls writing, and which was given to him, he said, in case he required money, while on his way to Quebec, in the Government service.

Stop the Murder.—On the evening of the 18th inst. near Newport, Perry county, Mr William Dugan was cooly and unprovokedly stabbed with a knife, by one THOMAS SLA-

VEN, who made his escape under cover of the night, and has not since been heard of. Said Slaven is about twenty four years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, proportioned, with a fair complexion, writes a fair hand and is a good accountant, and may perhaps offer himselfe as a clerk Had on when he fled, a blue roundabout and dark pantaloons,(and without a hat)—Three of the fingers on the right hand had been much bruised or smashed a few days before he committed the above crime, by the falling of a stone. Persons interested in the wellfare of society will use all vigilance in bringing the offender to justice.

—*Perry Forrester,*

EXAMINATION AT WEST POINT.—We learn from one of the members of the Board, that the examination of the cadets, thus for, has given the most unqualified satisfaction. It is so conducted that there is no possibility of evading a fair investigation of the acquirements of each individual. Gentle dullness cannot excape by a laborious exertion of memory, nor indolence by stratagem or friendly issistance. The result is, that all young gentlemen are prepared to do credit to themselves and to the country.—*Com. Adv.*

☞ We learn from the Navy Yard, that the bodies of three more of the victims of the late explosions, have been found, horribly mangled, among the ruins.—

☞*PLEASE TO NOTICE*

We beg further indulgence of our patrons, our agents abroad have not sent in any lists—They say we did not give them sufficient time, therefore we must defer the publishing of the next number, until we can visit Philadelphia, and receive returns from our several agents abroad. To do otherwise would be to act perfectly in the dark. On the issuing of the next number patrons may rely on perfect regularity ever after.

☞ Our readers will excuse the errors which crept into our first number, such was the press of duties on the Editor, that he was obliged to leave the correction of proof sheets mostly to the printers, the subject headed "Communicated" in the present number, was also set up and printed off in his absence. For the time to come we will do better.

☞All persons who through mistake, or otherwise, may be missed in serving the these numbers, will please to call at the office, record their names and residences, and get their papers.

DISEASES CURED.

SARAH GREEN INDIAN DOCTRESS informs her friends and the public, that she has removed to No. 36 Mulberry street, where she continues to cure the following disorders. Piles, Dysentary, Small Pox, Wounds and Bruises, Felons, Fistulas, Rheumatism, Agues, oppression of the lungs, growing in of the toe nails, Bite of a mad dog &c. Her skill in the cure of these disorders can be attested by many credible and respectable persons, both in this city and other places, who have obtained a cure under her hands, which they sought for elsewhere in vain. In cases of smali Pox, she is able to heal the patients in such a manner, that no marks of the disease shall remain.

New-York, June 12, 1829.



POETRY.

EVE ING.

How sweet the pensive hour of even,
When Nature sinking to repose,
Robed in the loveliest dies of Heaven,
Around her glowing shadow throws.

Yon golden cloud, arrayed in beauty,
So richly tinged with every hue,
What artist's skill can ever portray?
What pencil e'er so softly drew?

And, see, the lovely star of twilight
Just glimmering through its fleecy veil,
To hail the rising Queen of midnight,
Then gently sink behind the dale.

But, where's the charm which sweeps so lightly,
With thrilling touch each answering nerve;
Does Luna's ray, which beams so brightly
In robe of light, the spell preserve?

Ah, no! before the star of Vesper
Had hail'd that silver ray in view,
I felt its power, I heard its wisper,
Breathed from each cloud of orient hue.

'Tis Nature's all consenting softness
That sweeps the trembling chords of joy;
'Tis the repose which steals around us,
When day-light cares no more annoy.

Married.

In this city, by the Rev P Williams, Rector, of St. Philips Church, Mr ELI PIAZZA D, of Worcester, Mass: to MISS GRACE MITCHELL of Charleston S. C.

In Philadelphia, by the Rev. P Vanpelt. Mr. J. AUGUSTUS FELIX, of New York to Miss CHARLOTT F. ANDRES of Philadelphia

In this city by the Rev B. Paul. Mr. STEPHEN N. ROGERS; to Mrs SARAH ALLEN; Mr. THOMAS BOWSER to Miss MARGARET PETERSON; Mr. JOHN DICKSON. to Miss SALLY SHERMON; Mr. SBORN CARRET to Miss MARY SIMONS; Mr HENRY SABRE. to Mrs MARY MONTGUMERY; In St. Philips Church, by the Rev. P Williams. Mr. ANTHONY WATERS, to Miss MARY ANN SISCO

Died.

In this city George, son of John Whitefield aged 2 years and 6 months.

THE RIGHTS OF ALL.

1 This work will be published weekly, at No. 149, Church-street, New-York, at *Two Dollars* per annum, one half payable on the delivery of the first numbers. It is presumed that no considerate man of colour in the Union, will withold his patronage from this publication, it being devoted to all the interests of the coloured population, and its importance to that population, being so obvious.

The Agents throughout the country, are requested to extend the circulation of this paper, being always careful that Subscribers comply with its terms, *half or the whole in advance?*

2 The patriot and the christian, who desire the education and improvement of our coloured people; who wish at all times a correct knowledge of the condition and morals of this people, are humbly solicited to patronize "THE RIGHTS OF ALL."

3 Persons from a distance sending for this publication, must at least send half in advance or no paper will be sent them.

4 Papers sent abroad must go by mail, unless it be in cities, where there are 100 or more subscribers, one third has been deducted from the former price, with the view of subscribers being supplied more regularly by mail, than they possibly could be otherwise, and at the same or less expence than formerly.

5. There will be no paper published next week, but every week after the next, the subscribers may expect to receive their papers punctually, next week, of necessity must be spent in making out lists arranging route, collecting advances, &c mean while Agents abroad, will please to send in lists of the names of subscribers in their respective districts that on the publication of the next number, we may know where, and to whom to send our paper

6. The first numbers will mostly be sent to the care of the several agents, who will please to obtain the names and residences of the subscribers, and hand them their papers, not forgetting to collect the *half yea s advance.*

NOTICE

THE public are respectfully informed that an exhibition will be given at the African Free school in William street, on Wednesday evening, the 24 inst. by the members of the New York Philomathean society, for the benefit of the African female Dorca Association.

The Exhibition will consist of an introductory address, select recitations, and dialogues—

Tickets of admission 5 cts

To be obtained at Mr. Hudson's Intelligence Office, No. 73 Chambers street, and at Mr. Boggles No 1 Courtland street, and at the door on the night of the Exhibition

New York June 12, 1829.

☞ The subscriber takes this method to inform his friends that he has made arrangements by which his house was *reopened* on the first of May, for the accommodation of such respectable persons of colour, as may have occasion to visit this city, during the present season.—The situation is healthy and pleasent, and nothing will be wanting to render such as favour him with their patronage, comfortable and happy. PETER BANE.

No. 29, Leonard-Street New-York.

BOARDING.



W. P. JOHNSON respectfully informs his friends and the public, that after the first of May next his house, No. 551 Pearl Street, near Broadway, will be open for the accommodation of respectable Gentlemen of colour

The situation is healthy and pleasant, and the terms will be moderate. Nothing will be wanting on his part to render the situation of such as favor him with their patronage as comfortable as possible. *New-York, May* 1829.

Job Printing,

Neatly executed at this Office.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CHARLES MORTIMER,

No. 22 Leonard street, Between *Hudson & Chapel* streets, where he continues to Manufacter and repairs BOOTS and SHOES as usual of a *superior quality*, at the reduced prices.

As a generous public by their patronage hitherto have given him hopes that the work manufactured by him was of a *superior quality*, he hopes by more contiuued exertions, and the employment of none but first rate work men. to merit a continuance of the same.

BOOTS and *SHOES* repaired at the shortest notice:

New-York, May 29, 1829.

BOARDING LODGING.

DAVID SEAMAN,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that his House, No. 62 Leonard-street, (next door to Zion Church,) is still open for the accommodation of respectable persons of colour, with *Boarding & Lodging*, on the most reasonable terms.

His House is in a pleasant part of the city, and no pains will be spared on his part to render the situation of all who honour him with their custom, as comfortable as in any other house in the city, and at one half the expense.

New York May 29, 1829.



Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is as good as two pennys earned. Then call at the United States *Clothes Dressing Establishment*,

JAMES GILBERT,

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systimatical style, having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warranted extract all kinds of STAINS GREASE spots, Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N. B. The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes. by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day–if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

LEGHORN BONNETS

MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,

No 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REFITTING LEGHORN and STRAW HATS, in the best maner. LADIES dresses made, and PLAIN SEWING done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done faithfully, and with punctuality and despatch.

New York May 29, 1829.

WANTED.

Wanted, a situation as Teacher in an Academy, or Tutor in a Family, by a Gentleman who received his education at one of the first Colleges in our country, and who can produce the best of recommendations.

Enquire at this office.

WM. P. JOHNSON,

Successor to James P. Johnson.

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, near Broadway, that old and well known establishment,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to make *BOOTS* and *SHOES* to order, at reasonable prices; and as it is generally known that assiduity and despatch are the life and spirit of his profession, he has no need to publish, "at the shortest notice"

ALSO—He keeps constantly on hand a *superior quality* of LIQUID BLACKING, of his own manufacturing, free from the use of vitriol, all of which he will sell cheap for cash.

W. P. J. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage that he has previously received.

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOL.

NOTICE.——Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry street, to which is attached a female school, and another female school in William street, near Duane-street; all under the management of experienced teachers The boys are taught Reading, Writing Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammer—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the School, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each School is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female schools, Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, that although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

PETER S. TITTS.
RICHARD FIELD.

BOARDING.

LEWIS HARRISSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, that he has opened his House for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour, with *Boarding & Lodging*, at *No.* 90 Mulberry street.

There shall be no pains spared to render their situation as agreeable as possible on his part.

L. H. has also opened a **Mead Garden** at the same place, where his friends and customers, may be served with *Mead Cakes &c.* of the best quality.

New York May 29, 1829.

CLOTHING

Kept constantly on hand, for sale by *David Walker*, No. 42 Bratle-street, Boston, and a great variety of *New and second-handed Clothing.*

☞He also *cleans* all kinds of Woolen Clothing in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

May 29, 1829.

ST. SCOURING & TAILORING

J. C. THOMSON.

No 109 1-2 BOWERY,

(Between Hester & Grand street.)

Where he will continue as usual, to carry on the Clothing and Dressing Establishment, and perform his work in a correct and systematic style, having perfect knowledge of the busine-s, and brought up to it. His mode of cleaning and dre-sing Coats, Pantaloons, &c. is by steam scouring and sponging, the only way of cleaning. He respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he extracts all kinds of stains, grease paint, tar, &c. on a plan different from the dyers: refit and altar, to any size or shape, with new collars, cuffs, &c. at reduced prices. He will not boast of his art, but leave the work to prove itself. Where the seams have worn white in black or blue Coats, they can be restored to their original colour.

New York May 29, 1829.

FRANCES WILES,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the publick generally, that his HOUSE No. 152, Church-street is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour, with

BOARDING & LODGING.

Grateful for the past favours, he solicits a comtinuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.

New-York, May 29, 1829.

TO PRINTERS.

A Font of second-hand Pica Type for sale, weighing 175 lbs. cheap for cash, enquire at this office, or at 68 Bayard-st.

AUTHORISED AGENTS.

Maine—*C Stockbridge, Esq. North Varmouth Isaac Talbot Portland, Me*

Massachusetts.—*David Walker, Boston John Redman, Salem.*

Connecticut.—*S. C. Augustus, New-Haven, Isaac C Glasko, Norwich.*

Rhode-Island.—*George C. Willis, Providence.*

Pennsylvania.—*Francis Webb, Philadelphia; Stephen Smith, Columbia; J. B. Vashon, Pittsburgh.*

Maryland.—*Thomas Green, Baltimore.*

District of Columbia.—*J. W. Prout Washington; Thomas Braddock, Alexandria.*

New-York.—*Rev. Nathaniel Paul, Albany; R. P. G. Wright, Schenectady; Austin Steward, Rochester; Rev. W. P. Williams, Flushing; Wm Thomas. Brooklin, L. I.; Frederick Holland. Buffalo; Joseph Pell, Hudson; William Rich Troy; Tudor E. Grant, Utica*

Louisiana—*Peter Howard, New-Orleans.*

N. Jersey—*James C. Cowes, New-Bsunswick; Rev. Mr. Charles Anderson. Newark; Leonard Scott, Trenton.*

Virginia.—*W. D. Baptist, Fredericksburgh; Richmond.*

North Carolina.—*John C. Stanley, Newbern; Lewis Sheridan, Elizabethtown.*

Upper Canada—*Rev. Samuel George. Waterloo.*

England.—*R. Dickinson & Samuel Thomas, Liverpool.*

Hayti.—*Wm. B. Bowler, Port-au-Prince.*

The Rights of All.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION," SIN IS A REPROACH TO ANY PEOPLE."

VOL. 1. NEW-YORK FRIDAY AUGUST 7, 1829. NO. 4.

From the Staunton Spectator.

MEMORIAL,

To the Honorable Convention of Virginia to be held in Richmond, in October, 1829.

Seeing that the people of this commonwealth have deemed it necessary to reform our existing Constitution of Government, to supply its defects, and to remove a number of evils which were thought to press heavily upon the community:—We, the subscribers, inhabitants of Agusta county, cannot but congratulate ourselves and the public on the selection of so many of our highly distinguished citizens for the performance of these solemn and interesting duties. Distinguished as you have been for gravity, prudence, and wisdom, we cheerfully accord to you our confidence, in the important and arduous station to which you are called; and trust that you will employ your wisdom and prudence in that way which will rebound most to our common welfare.

There have been many topics of reform anticipated and discussed among the people. We do not mean to meddle with any of them, or to express any opinion on their merits. Our purpose is, respectfully to call your attention to another subject, which we regard as of paramount importance; and respecting which, if nothing be done, we apprehend that your other labors must prove comparatively nugatory. We ask your attention to the existing slavery of the negroes in our State, and to some constitutional provision for a system of emancipation.

It is objected indeed, that our proposition will give alarm to our eastern brethren, who are slaveholder on a large scale than we of the west; and that they are even already alarmed at the anticipated power of the west to impose unlimited taxes on this species of property To this latter objection we answer, that we are willing to see you provide any requisite guaranty against an undue exercise of such power, that thus the fears of our eastern brethren may be quieted We wish for nothing that is unfair. To the former objection we say that, in a political view, we esteem slavery an evil greater than the aggregate of all the other evils which beset us; and that we are perfectly willing to bear our proportion of the burthen of removing it. We ask further, what is the evil of any such alarm as our proposition may possibly excite, in minds unnecessarily jealous, compared with that of the fatal catastrophe which ultimately awaits our country, and the general depravation of manners which slavery has already produced, and is producing? These we think sufficient answers to the objections mentioned above.

In laying this subject before you, we are not insensible to its magnitude or its difficulties. We are aware too, of the deep-rooted prejudices which encounter, growing out of old habits and present real or supposed interest. Nor are we indifferent to those imputations of enthusiasm and rashness which will probably be cast upon us in no stinted measure. But we know that no great good was ever achieved without strenuous efforts; and that such efforts have always been subjected to reproachful imputations. We must, therefore, patiently submit to them; considering them, in our turn, as the ebullitions of heedless passion or uncompromising selfishness. The awful weight of the subject forbids any approach to it in the spirit of levity: and we feel assured that we approach it with as much caution as those observe who turn away and refuse to look it in the face But we should esteem it moral and political cowardice in us to remain silent on a subject so deeply interesting to us in all our domestic and political relations; one which intermingles itself with every interest and concern of life; productive, perhaps, of a few transient benefits, but certainly of an infinity of evils, now pressing upon us, and portending general desolation in future.

We waive, at present, the considerations of religion and humanity, which belong to this momentous subject; and present it as a naked question of political wisdom and safety. While we believe that the public morals and general prosperity, which it is the province of government to a great extent to protect and cherish and deplorably injured by slavery, we proceed to affirm that it is our own experience and observation, confirming the facts and deductions of politic l economists, the labor of slaves is vastly less productive than that of free men; that it, therefore, requires a larger space to furnish subsistance for a given number of the former than of the latter; that the employment of the former necessarily excludes the employment of the latter; that, hence, our population white and black, averages but about seventeen, when it ought, and would, under other circumstances, average, as in New England at least sixty to a square mile; that the possession and management of slaves form a source of endless vexation and misery within the house, and of waste and ruin on the farm; that the youth of the country are growing up with a contempt of steady industry, as a low, servile thing, which contempt induces idleness, and all its attendant effeminancy, vice and worthlessness; that the waste of the products of the land, nay of the land itself, is bringing poverty upon all its inhabitants; that this poverty and the spareness of our population either prevent the institution of schools through the country, or keep them in the most languid and inefficient condition; and that the same causes most obviously paralize all our schemes and efforts for the needful improvements of the country. These things are incessantly pressing themselves upon our feelings and observation: and it would be easy to enlarge the melancholy catalogue. But there are other considerations claiming our attention.

It is conceded, on all hands, that Virginia is in a state of moral and political retrocession among the states of the confederacy. Nor is this to be wondered at, when to the foregoing considerations it be added that half of our population is estimated in the political scale, at but three fifths of its actnal weight. We are often upbraided by a comparison of our condition with that of New York and Ohio, to which all the other States, which are exempted from the curse of slavery, might well be added And with shame we feel ourselves constrained to bow to the humiliating comparison. We view our beloved State, blessed by the God of nature with a variety of useful and lovely capabilities unsurpassed by those of any other country on the globe; we view it not merely as stationary, while her sister States are advancing, but as positively declining. It is peculiarly the province of such statesmen as compose your honorable body, to detect the causes of the national calamity and degradation, and to provide and apply the remedy. That the causes heretofore frequently assigned are the true ones, we do not believe If they have any effect, as possibly they may, it must be extremely small and partial. We humbly suggest our belief that the slavery wich exists, and which, with gigantic strides, is gaining ground amongs us, is, in truth, the great efficient cause of the multiplied evils which we all deplore. We cannot conceive that there is any other cause sufficiently operative to paralize the energy of a people so magnanimous, to neutralize the blessings of Providence included in the gift of a land so happy in its soil, its climate, its minerals and its waters; and to annul the manifold advantages of our republican freedom and geographical position. If Virgina has already "fallen from her high estate," and if we have assigned the true cause of her fall, it is with the utmost anxiety that we look to the fatal termination of the scene As we value our domestic happiness; as our hearts yearn for the prosperity of our offspring; as we pray for the guardian care of the Almighty over our country, we earnestly enquire what shall be done to avert the impending ruin. The efficient cause of our calamities is vigorously increasing in magnitude and potency, while we wake and while we sleep. The outlets, for draining of a portion of this pestiferous population of slaves, are fast closing against us. In the mean time our white people are removing in multitudes to distant regions, and those who remain seem destined to become martyrs to their love of Virgina, exposed to foreign enemies, to civil feuds, and to domestic insurrections, without the physical ability indispensable to their own preservation. And

shall we, alas! reduce ourselves to the necessity of invoking aid from the North and the West? We will not press this appalling topic any farther; but with intense solicitude recommend it to the serious consideration of your honorable body We feel assured that in addressing men of such enlarged and liberal views, as we confidently ascribe to the members of your body, it must be unnecessary to dilate farther upon this mournful and most interesting subject. We deem it prudent too, not push this memorial into greater detail; and therefore we desist, only adding our importunate prayer that you may devise some constitutional provision, the fruit of which shall be the extermination in due time of the slavery which threatens with destruction all that we hold dear and valuable as a people. All which is respectfully submitted.

THE RIGHTS OF ALL.

New-York, Friday August, 14 1829.

"THE RIGHTS OF ALL."

Published monthly, 149 Church-street, at one dollar a year in advance. S. E. Cornish, editor and proprietor.

N. B. The Editor is under the painful necessity of informing his friends and patrons, that in the publication of these four numbers, over and above what he has collected, he is more than 170 Dollars out of pocket—though the terms of his paper are in advance, yet from the 800 copies he has issued monthly, he has only received 36 dollars 50 cents. He has therefore determined, to send his paper hereafter, to such only as have, according to his terms, paid in advance—all others are requested to call at the office. *deposite the requsite*, and receive their paper. which will ever after be sent to them regularly.

☞Gentlemen at home or abroad, who have not subscribed, and to whom the Editor may from time to time, send his paper, are requested to receive and read it as a compliment from the Editor, who does not conceive of such as being subscribers: yet in every instance where a gentleman sees proper to return the compliment, by enclosing a dollar, it will be thankfully received, though it may not have been expected.

REFORM INDEED.

"To the people that sat in the region and shadow of death, light hath sprung up. We have occupied our first page with the memorial of the inhabitants of Augusta County Virginia, to the honourable convention appointed to alter the constitution of the State. The memorialists treat the subject politically—their views are deep and accurate. They consider slavery not only as being fraught with evil consequences, but in a pecuniary point of view, as destructive to the best interests of the State. We have always been of the opinion, that slavery was an evil which yet would cure itself. There is no need of a Liberian Colony, to induce masters to liberate their slaves.—Should the system continue a few years longer, slaveholders, will be glad to say to their human stock, divide with us the spoil, that we may go to the north and leave you to possess the south.

After we had put to press, the first side of the "Rights of All:" we received our exchange papers, containing the following pleasing information respecting our afflicted friends in Ohio We were both delighted and astonished to find that their minds had been so compelled into the very channel that we had directed them, in our remarks page 28.—The co incidence is striking, and were we disposed to be superstitious, we should think there was some supernatural agency in the work.

However, the establishment of an American Liberia, and under the British Government too, is to me a subject of no small moment. If certain sections of our country are so cruel, and so unrighteous to their own, already too much afflicted citizens—and if the general government, will see with indifference the rights of any part of her citizens so trampled upon, as in the case of the coloured people of Cincinnati, I see no reason why, the injured party should not in disgust, forsake the land of their birth and nativity, and give their strength and influence to a more righteous, power.

The conduct of the authorities to the coloured people of Ohio, forms a blot in the history of our country, that would have stamped with everlasting infamy and disgrace the most barbarious nation of the dark ages—I wish yet to obtain the names of all in authority, who have taken any part in this abominable business, that I may write them indelibly, and hand them down to the latest generations.

Another subject of surprise to us, is, that so many of our northern and eastern editors should insert the decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio, without any structures on its cruel illegality. We should have expected its inhumanity would have extorted from their feelings and pens, sentiments of disgust and astonishment, and more especially, that its illegality would have enlisted their fears and remonstrances. It is no small thing, officially to trifle with the guarantees of our excellent constitution. There never was a time in which our country was so strongly threatened with internal national feuds. Every body of men possessing the least political power, seem to pride themselves in infringements on the rights of the general government. If the proper authorities do not check this evil disposition, while in embryo we soon shall have 24 Independant Republicks or petty Kingdoms.

People of Colour.—The corporation of Cincinnati have passed an act relative to free persons of colour, requiring them to give bonds in order to secure their residence in that city, which restrictions they find it not easy to comply with. The people of colour consequently sent a deputation to Upper Canada, to ascertain if they could locate themselves in that Province. The governor of Canada has offered three districts of country for their choice, and it appears they are negociating for "the Gulph of Bluff Lands," which lie fifty miles from lake Erie, in 42 degrees north on the Grand River. There are said to be two flourishing settlements on this body of land, one of the Dutch people, and the other of Quakers. Agents have been appointed in Cincinnati to receive donations to assist such of the coloured population to remove as are without means.

The Trustees of Cincinati by virtue of power vested in them or assumed, have enforced a regulation by which the free blacks of that town, unless they give certain bonds, will be removed—whither it does not appear. But that portion of the population seems to have settled this point for themselves. They sent a Deputation to Upper Canada for the purpose of ascertaining what encouragement would be afforded for their emigration to that province. The result is announced in the the following notice:—

THE GENEROUS PUBLIC.

Is informed, that the coloured people have obtained a place to emigrate to, by the benevolence of the Governor of Canada, who has given their agents choice of three districts of country They have written back to their constituents informing them of their success.—The country is beautiful and amazingly fertile.

The Board wish to inform the public, that there are many who have been denied employment, and cannot, therefore, get away They have selected the following gentlemen to aid them by receiving such donations as a generous public may be disposed to give.

Messrs S. Burrows, Daniel Gano, J. Sullivan, Mongan Neville and Wm. Pushon.

Any money handed in here, will be thankfully received, and appropriated to the above stated object, namely—those who are going away, and are unable to go without assistance.

J. C BROWN, President of the Board.
ELIJAH FORTE Secretary.
Cin. July 29, 1829.

TO THE PEOPLE OF COLOUR THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

Brethren,

The Stockholders of the Press used for the printin of the "RIGHTS OF ALL" feel it their duty to recommend that paper to your patronage

A population so numerous and peculiarly circumstanced as we, the people of colour, are in the United States, cannot but have many interesting subjects to communicate to each other, and to offer to the consideration of our white fellow citizens, and of mankind at large.

Without such communication and representation we cannot expect to rise in the scale of society, but must remain ignorant, onpressed and miserable.

This paper is the only means which we have for these purposes—the only channel of communication which we have with the whites—the only voice by which we can speak to our brethren at a distance, or plead our own cause with the public. Are you willing that this means should be obstructed, that this voice should be silenced? If you are, withhold your patronage from it, and the effect will follow. Your paper must stop. Your enemies

will say what they please of you, and you will have no power to answer, but will become more than ever the victims of prejudice and oppression.

Our population is now nearly three millions. One million of us are freemen. How disgraceful then would it be, if this periodical, devoted exclusively to our interests, and published at the low rate of two dollars per annum should fail for the want of support? We feel warranted to say, that it has been already extensively useful in elevating the character, enlightening the mind, and improving the condition of our people, and we anticipate an increase of its usefulness, under the direction of the present judicious and public spirited editor.

But a much more liberal patronage than it has hitherto received, is necessary to sustain it. It was the want of this, which obliged the editor of the *Freedom's Journal* to relinquish his work. He was a loser, not a gainer by his labours. The editor of the "RIGHTS OF ALL," has also been a great looser by every number he has published.

This paper was not undertaxen by him for his individual benefit, but for our general good, and to that he is willing to sacrifice his time and his labour. But to expect him also to suffer pecuniary loss, is too much. He has promissed to issue the paper monthly, for a year, though it should be at his own expence. But then unless you come forward and contribute to its support, it must stop. Will you suffer this? We hope not, but that you will render it such aid, as will enable the editor to publish it at least weekly, and will secure its continuance down to posterity.

Signed in behalf of the Stockholders.
THOMAS L. JENNINGS, Chairman.
P. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
August 11th, 1829.

RELIGIOUS DEPEARTMNT.

For the Rights of All.

Recent Missions in Africa have thrown much light upon the manners and customs of its numerous population. It is melancholy to reflect that the most fertile spot on earth should be the most wretched and uncultivated and that with all its natual advantages Africa should be sunk so low in the scale of civilization. Men will differ as to the expediency of the colonization society; but sure I am that he is recreant to his colour and void of every noble feeling who can look with indifference upon the efforts made and making to spread the *gosple* in that benighted country. I own him not for brother who feels no interest in the welfare of his brethren in Africa, and cares not for their deliverance from superstitions the most gross, and abominations the most horrible. In the 21st. annual report of the Church Missionary Society [Engl.] is contained the narrative of a converted native. He was the son of the king of Bamba and passed thirteen or fourteen times as a slave through the hands of his own countrymen. Passing from dealer to dealer, for a hoe, for a little salt or a piece of cloth; he fell on the fifteenth sale, for an iron bar, into the hands of a Portuguese slaver from whom he was rescued by a British cruiser and carried to Ciere Leon, where he became as there is good reason to believe a sincere christian. On being asked to state some of the customs of his country as then occured to his mind he gave the following account.

"Suppose one person die in my country, the people tie his hands and his feet to some sticks, and put some good clothing on the body; and make the same stand on a tree for two weeks, till the body is rotten; and all that time they all dance and sing about that tree: the body is painted with red paint. But when a slave dies, they take the body and throw it into the bush and wild beast eat the body. After all the people have danced round the tree on which the body is tied, and which is a Greegree Tree (Red water-Tree) they get water from that tree and make all the people drink it, but when some no want to drink it, they sell them for slaves: if they cannot sell them they kill them and eat the flesh.—When one king have war with another, and they catch some prisoners, they cut off their heads, and then dance about the dead bodies after a drum; and when they are tired they rost the flesh and eat it. I know one king who had plenty little children. He bought slaves and had them killed for food for the children. I remember there is one county larger than all the other: they have a large town near a big water and plenty canoes on that water. It is not like the sea, the water is sweet. Suppose the people that live in that county catch some people inward they eat them raw they dont roast them.!

These are but few of the horrid customs that prevail in that unhappy county. "Nothing but the prevalence of chrisanity" can check the barbarity so shockingly developed in the character of its wretched inhabitants, Would that the "Lord of the harvest would *thrust* forth laborers" into a field so boundless and extensive! Would that the millions who inhabit the shores of illfated Africa might be taught to abandon their sacrifices and their idols and worship the one true God in spirit and in Truth!

"*Thou*, who didst lighten Zions hill,
On carmel who didst shine,
Her deserts let thy glory fill
Thy excellence divine!"

"Like lebanon, in towing pride,
May all *her* forests smile;
And may *her* borders blossom wide,
Like Sharons fruitful soil!"

PHILADELPHOS.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT.

"GEOLIGICAL CHANGES OF THE EARTH."

There are more things in Heaven and Earth
Than are dreampt of in your Philosophy.
Shakespeare.

"The variety of fossil substances, many of them marine productions, which are found in mountains remote from the sea, are undeniable proofs that the Earth's surface has undergone considerable changes, some of which indicate an alteration of climate not easily to be explained. The remains of animals inhabiting hot countries, and the marine productions of hot climates, which are frequently found in high northern latitudes, lead to a suspicion that the earth's axis, was at a very remote period, differently inclined to what it is at present. The tropics now extend twenty-three degrees and a half on each side of the equator; but if they were extended to forty-five degrees, then the arctic-circle and the tropics would coincide, and thence would arrise inconceivable variations in productions and phenomena of the earth. All this would form an amusing speculation to a person possessed of a terrestrial globe, who might tie a thread around it to represent the tropics at forty-five degrees of levation

By the gradual operation of the sea, and of rivers, the face of the globe has, in the course of ages, undergone very material changes.

The former has encroached in particular parts, and retired from others; and the mouths of large rivers, running through low countries, have often been variously modified, by a deposition and transfer of the matter washed down from the land.—At Havre, the sea undermines the steep coast; while it recedes at Dunkirk, where the shore is flat. In Holland, the Zuyder Zee was probably formed, in the middle ages, by continual erruptions of the sea, where only the small Lake Flevo had before existed. The mouths of the Rhine have been considerably altered, as well in their dimensions as in their directions

The mud, as it is deposited by large rivers, generally causes a *delta*, or a triangular piece of land to grow out into the sea. Thus the mouth of the Missisippi is said to have advanced above fifty miles since the discovery of America.

The Island called Sandy Hook, at the entrance of the River of New-York, was about forty years ago, a peninsula, attached to the high land. The sea, within the space of forty years, has retired more than a mile from Rosetta in Egypt; and the mouths of the Arno, and of the Rhone, consist in a great measure of new land. It is supposed that in former times the Islands of Sumatra Iava, Bali, and Sumbawa, were united, and afterwards separated into nine different parts."

[To be continued.]

Lady Jane Grey, was the daughter of Henry Grey, marquis of Dorset. She married Lord Guilford Dudley, in May 1553, and after the death of Edward VI. (who bequethed his crown to her) ascended the throne at the solicitation of her friends, though much against her own inclination. She was, however, soon superseded in this elevated situation by the remorseless Mary Lady Jane and her husband were arraigned, and condemned to death, November 3rd, 1553, and executed on the same scaffold, February 12th, 1554.

John Howard, the philanthropist, was induced in 1773 to make inquiries into the state of prisons, and with this view travelled over England, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey. The plague became the object of his researches in 1789, and with the design of ascertaining the nature of this dreadful disorder, the means of curing it, he set outfor the east; but died of a malignant epidemic, at Cherson, January 20th, 1790.

THE RIGHTS OF ALL.

New-York, Friday August, 14 1829.

BARBARISM IN AMERICA.

The powers that be in Ohio, in whom invested we know not, some few years ago passed an act, certainly not a law, by which the coloured population were reqnired individually, to give Bonds, and I think freehold security, to the amount of 500 Dollars for their good behavour, and as an indemnity in case of their becoming an expense to the public—An act unparalleled for illegality and barbarism in the history of the world. Certainly its cruel authors never could have seen the Declaration of independance nor the Constitution of the United States or they would have perceived it equally illegal to have made such demands on the coloured settlers, as it would be on the whites.—But at this we are not so much astonished, Ohio was originally settled by the illiterate lower class from the New England states. The subject of surprize is that at this advanced period of that states history, and in this enlightened age of the world, when principles of liberality and humanity are pervading and characterizing every nation, the Supreme Court, shall I say of that enlightened state, declare the law (act, for there is no law in it) constitutional. I appeal to the statesman, the christian, and to the common sense of the public, and ask for the legality the humanity or even common sense manifested in such barbarous policy? There is not the least tincture of Blackstone, Paley, Moses or of Christ, in snch a decision—surely the dark ages of heathenism are returning at least, to Chio. But here comes the sequel.—THE POWERS that be, complete the human tragedy, by ordering the coloured population forthwith to leave the state in thirty days, or comply individually with this abominable 500 dollar bond act, which is utterly impossible, and which must have becn intended as an impossible requisition. PHAROAH *like, make brick, without straw!!!* We will give our readers the whole history, as handed to us, by the liberal minded Editor of the Cincinnati Emporium; who says, the only remedy afforded is to colonize them in their mother country.—And why not send the Editor and the Authorities to their mother country, England, France, Ireland, Turkey, Algiers or Arabia, as may be, would there not be equal justice in it?

We insert the account as given by the the Emporium, and shall then be prepared to make the following inquiries.

COLOURED PEOPLE IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—The Supreme Court, at their late sitting in this county, decided that the law of this State, regulating the settlement of coloured people among us, is constitutional. In consequence of that decision, the Trustees of this township have notified them, that they must leave in thirty days, or the law, which requires that rhey shall individually give bonds to the amount of $500 will be put in force against them. They, in their turn, have assembled, to the ammount of two thousand as they have represented, and chosen the delegates, to make arrangements for their final removal, and ask for three months to effect that object.—We think their request reasonable, and that it ought to be granted. We consider this class of people as a serious evil among us; but this evil has been brought upon us by the whites, with great injustice to them; the only remedy afforded is, to colonize them in their mother country. Now is the time for Colonization Societies "to be up and doing."—*Emporium.*

Are there no christians, no philanthropists no patriots nor ambassaders of Jesus Christ in Ohio? if so why then do they not identify themselves with the oppressed people of that state, and make humanity a common cause? Why do they not lift up their voice from one end of the commonwealth to the other, and denounce such injustice and cruelty? why are not the unrighteous Authorities who have in this shameful manner violated their trust, and disgraced their constituents, arraigned before the Bar of the people, and consigned to everlasting obscurity.

If the principles of our Union, by which life and the possession of property, are, and should be, secured to every individual, are suffered to be so shamefully and so unconstitutionally invaded, I tremble for our happy Republic Our extended Union, exalted happiness, and boasted strength, will very soon be, but as so many spider webs.—We shall soon have nation rising up against nation, in our midst. One unchecked violation of law, and of right, especially when done officially, leads to another—crime is productive of crime, nntil the perpetrator who has exausted himself in tyrannizing over others, becomes his own tyrant, and in this way, the capturer becomes captured The torturer is never permitted for a long time to exult over the tortured. The powers that be are of God, and he giveth them to whomsoever he will—history informs us that invariably when a nation became intoxicated, abused its rights, and prostituted its powers, it became shipwrecked, and another, and at least for a time, more righteous kingdom was established on its ruins. Our individual advice to the coloured people of Ohio is, conduct yourselves well, obey the *laws* of your state, be industrious and economical, let your prudent conduct, and exemplary life, prove you to be worthy citizens of our favoured Republic, but do not *remove one step from your native state and mother country, rather become martyrs to the injustice, you have but once to die.* But if you should be otherwise disposed, and do emigrate from a home that has treated you so badly, we recommend you to settle in upper Canada, there are lands sufficient for you all.—The climate is salubrious and healthy, the country furtile and of easy cultivation, the government equitable and generous. If you go to upper Canada, you will not have farther emigrate and the facilities will be as great or greater, than to any other place. Another advantage you will possess, that you would not any where else, is, that you will there be near neighbours to your friends in Ohio, and when occasion may require, you can reciprocate their civilities. Already there is a settlement of coloured people from the United States in upper Canada, exceedingly flourishing, they have introduced the cultivation of tobacco with success into that country, and besides supplying a vast portion of the home consumption, exported 800 hogsheads last year, to the mother country. They are encouraged, and respected, and patronised in every respect, as much as emigrants from any other country.—The colony at Liberia, every thing considered, will bear no comparison with this settlement.

A word on another subject and we are done, *by no means go to Africa*, we but perform what we conceive conscienciously to be our duty in giving this warning, if we are wrong, God forgive us, for we conceive of no enemy to the coloured people of this country, so formadable as the "Colonization Society." I do not for a moment doubt, but you are indebted to colonization efforts, fourth of July sermons, and orations, for the very decision of the Supreme Court of your State. The ridiculous doctrine of a *separate people, separate interest, extraneous mass, dangerous evil* &c. is fraught with ten thousand evil consequences of the kind. Any coloured man, of common intelligence, who gives his countenance and influence, to that colony further than its missionary object and interests extend, should be considered as a traitor to his brethren, and discarded by every respectable man of colour, and every member of that society, however pure his motives, whatever may be his religious character, and moral worth, should in his efforts to remove the coloured population from their *rightful soil, the land of*

their birth aud notivity, be considered as act ing gratuitously unrighteous and cruel.

We insert a geographical discription of Upper Canada, for the benefit of our readers.

UPPER CANADA

The soil of Upper Canada, it is stated by Bouchette, is generally a fine, dark loam, mixed with a rich vegetable mould, not exceeded in any portion of North America. From the eastern frontier of the province to Lake Ontario, a distance of about 170 miles, tke land presents an almost uniform level of exquisite beauty, rising only a few feet above the banks of the St. Lawrence, and finely intersected in every direction, by numerous streams. Several of these are navigable (with occasional obstructions from falls) for boats and canoes, while they offer many choice situations for the erection of mills. On the northern shores of Lake Ontario, is a ridge of heights of no great elevation, and of inconsiderable breath, from which the land soon descends again, and forms a level, fertile tract, extending to Lake Huron. Most of the settlements are between the River Niagara and Lake Huron, which is the finest part of the province.

The climate of Upper Canada is particularly salubrious; and epidemic diseases, either among men or cattle, are almost unknown.—The winters are shorter and not so rigorous as in Lower Canada, and the spring opens, and agricultural labours commence, from six weeks to two months earlier than in the neighbourhood of Quebec. The summer heats are also more moderate, and the autums are in general favourable for securing the produce of all the late crops.

The inhabitants are generally of English origin, and superior to those of the lower province. *Many are emigrants from the United* States.

York is the seat of government of Upper Canada. It is situated upon an excellent harbour of the same name, sufficiently large to contain a considerable fleet.

Kingston is situated near the Thousand Isles, which lie in the passage from Lake Ontario to the St Lawrence.

Queenstown is celebrated for a battle in the late war.

IMPORTANT PUBLICATION.

Mr. Andrews, the able and indefatigable teacher of the New York African Free School, is about to publish a history of the formation and progress of that institution from its commencement up to the present date--For the publication of such a work no man is better calculated than Mr. Andrews. Himself the teacher of coloured youth for more than twenty years—he is better calculated to estimate the talent, consult the wants, and advise in the interests of our coloured people, than any other white man, with whom I am acquainted. We have seen the Manuscript and can recommend every coloured man, who feels the least interest in the good morals, religious character or education of the coloured population of this country, to subscribe for it. A Prospectus of the work is in our office, and we are ready to receive subscriptions. It will not be published until a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to meet the expences—and as the price is low, the amount will be expected in advance, which will be deposited in Bank, until the books are delivered to the several subscribers. I shall be pleased to see the history of that school, go to the press. I am sure that *truly* great institution is not properly appreciated, by our coloured population. The New York African Free Schools are emphatically seminaries of learning—Their patrons and teachers are true philanthropists—the more that is known of them the more highly they will be esteemed.

The following proposals will show the nature and character of the work—Our Philadelphia friends are requested to patronize it We authorise, and request, our agent in that city, Mr. Charles Leveck to receive subscriptions

"PROPOSALS, for publishing by subscription, The History of the New-York African Free Schools, from their establishment in 1787, to the present time; embracing a period of more than forty years:—Also a Brief Account of the successful labours of the New-York Manumission Society; with an Appendix, containing Specimens of original composition, both in prose and verse, by several of the pupils; pieces spoken at public examinations; an interesting dialogue between Doctor Samuel L. Mitchell, of New-York, and a little black boy of ten years old; and lines illustrative of the Lancasterian system of instruction."

By CHARLES C. ANDREWS,
Teacher of the Male School.

Published with the approbation of the Manumission Society

CONDITIONS.

Neatly bound at fifty cents each copy, and a package containing four copies stitched into pamphlets, at one dollar. The latter mode is intended to accommodate those who may wish to distribute them amongst their friends at a distance.

MISSION SCHOOL.

To the Trustees and Faculty of the African Mission School Hartford:

Respected Sirs,

Ever since its organization, I have viewed your school with feelings of the liveliest interest—in its formation you seem to have touched the proper string. To introduce and diffuse civilization and religion throughout the vast continent of Africa is certainly the high previlege of the church of God—How pleasing in this way to be co-workers with the Son of God in carrying forward his meditorial purposes, and extending his glory. Believe me, I feel a deep interest in your establishment at Hartford, and shall ever pray for its prosperity. Your efforts and plans are truly spiritual, they aim directly at the improvement and salvation of a numerous nation—they are not shackled with the political chimera of removing three millions of people from their country and their home—neither are they calculated to waste the public effort and means by vain and fruitless attempts. The objects of your pursuit are in accordance with the mandate of heaven, "go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature." Experience has taught us, that missionary operations are the shortest, and most efficient means for the accomplishment of this benevolent command The success of Dr. Cary's establishment in the east, convinces us, that we are not to loose time in the establishment of colonies, and commerce in the attainment of this object, but that we should forthwith raise up Missionaries, and send mission families, that perishing souls may immediately be supplied with the bread of life. We look, with interest, dear sirs, to your school, as being the most likely instrument in the accomplishment of this good work; you will therefore pardon me, as the conductor of a public Journal, should I from time to time suggest to your better judgment, some ideas calculated to facilitate your noble object, and secure its greater success. It cannot be expected that any body of men are so well calculated to judge in matters wholly confined to our coloured people, as those who by the God of nature, are in every respect identified with them. You will therefore please to take it as no disparagement, should I presume to present for your consideration, some evils, which to my knowledge, blasted the prospects of the patrons, and destroyed the interests of a similar school, established by the Presbyterian Church. Such is the nature of things among us, that these evils will always present themselves under such circumstances. The Presbyterian school failed from an unhappy selection of its candidates, and the limited extent of its tuition And I cannot help fearing, should you not resort to different measures, and be more careful in the selection of your candidates, than they were, your labours of love will meet a similar issue, and your fair prospects a similar blight. Pardon me in saying, that white men are not calculated to judge of the abilities and adaptedness of coloured men for so responsible, so high, and so holy a calling—you know our coloured population but in certain spheres of life. The intelligent among us, can descend with them into their different walks and associations, and therefore can better estimate them under their various circumstances. A coloured man who has arrived to an adult state, should never be selected as a candidate for the responsible duties of a preacher or teacher, whose disposition, associations, and talents are not peculiarly adapted to the work, whatever may be his moral and religious character. The case is very different from that of the youth, whose mind and habits are to be formed I very much question the propriety of taking up young men who have spent twenty or twenty five years as common servants. Their minds scarcely can have escaped the contracting influence of their servile condition, they must be ignorant of the interests of their brethren, and destitute of the nobler feelings of the soul.—I have always found that when situations of trust and responsibility offered, the more ignorant, and unstable among us, were generally foremost in their application. That some of these difficulties may be guarded against, I hope you will appoint some intelligent coloured men to select the candidates for your patronage—cannot this trust be confided to some coloured members of your church, whose situation renders them competent to the task.

With these few hints respected sirs, I submit this interesting subject to your consideration.

And with deep concern for your health and prosperity, have the honour to be, your humble servant,

THE EDITOR.

AGRICULTURE.

The following is an extract from Mr. Andrews, history of the New York African Free Schools—taken from the head of advice to the coloured people.

It is another testimony in favour of an agricultural life, and of its adaptedness to the situation of our people. It is the more important, coming from such an experienced and able abolitionist as Mr. Andrews.

To the people of colour in the city of New-York, and of other cities. To those of you who have children of suitable age for schooling (say from 4 years old to 15) we would say, take every pains to have them educated: Good schools are provided by the Manumission Society where a system of instruction is pursued that has succeeded to a degree equal to any other in the country.

Education is essential to happiness and respectability; while ignorance and crime generally go together and end in misery and ruin.

There are prospects open and opening (notwithstanding the great mass of prejudice still existing against you) for the inteligent and deserving, man of colour; but, without these qualifications degradation only can be expect-

ed to be the portion of any people, whatever be their complextion,or their country. Should your inclination and interest lead you to leave America for the Colony of Liberia, or should you prefer continuing in the country of your birth, still is edncation essential. "Intelligence in every situation causes us to have just views of the nature, value and relation of things, the purposes of life, the tendency of actions, to be guided by purer motives to form noble resolutions, and to press forward to more desireable attainments. Laws will be understood and therefore obeyed. We submit cheerfully to good government and consult the peace of society in porportion as we learn to respect ourselves and value our own character. These things are the fruit of knowledge; but ignorance is a soil which gives exuberant growth to discord, delusion and deeds of darkness." Honesty, sobriety, industry, and frugality are all essential to form a respectable character, without these all is lost: with these added to intelligence, much may yet be hope for, much may be obtained; even respectability, competence, and comparative independence.

What is there to prevent the man, (whatever be his complexion) who possesses the qualifications just named from participating in the benefits and blessings which the fruits of the earth are calculated to produce. The earth will yield her increase as liberally to the black as to the white; she is no respecter of porsons, she is the Common Friend of All. It is then, to the cultivation of the soil, we would invite your earnest attention.

In communities remote from large cities, it is found that the prejudic existing in the latter against persons of colour greatly diminishes when they exhibit such proofs of intelligence, industry and integrity as might in numerous instances be named and are frequently reckoned amongst the most useful and exemplary men in the village, where they reside.

These instances, while they are calculated to encourage others to conduct themselves similarly, may be viewed as instructive hints in justification of a larger sphere of action. Could a large tract of our country be settled by intelligent and industrous coloured persons with cartain municipal privileges among themselves, there can be no doubt in the minds of men who justly estimate the influence of rational liberty that the result would prove, that, in proportion as we restore to the people of colour their long lost freedom with liberality, we shall secure to the nation a powerful auxiliary of strenght and defence.

THE RIGHTS OF ALL.

New-York, Friday, August 14, 1829.

NOTICE.

Agents abroad are requested, to send in their lists of names as early as possible, with which lists, we shall hereafter expect their monies in advance.

We have received a copy of the Rev. N. Paul's address, delivered at Troy, on the celebration of the Abolition of Slavery, in the State of New-York, July 6th, 1829.

Mr. Paul is one of our most enlightened coloured ministers, and while we do not consider the present address, in a literary point of view, equal to the one, he delivered in Albany two years ago, yet in depth of thought and accuracy of policy, it stands pre-eminent. We have few men, among us, so much devoted to the improvement, and elevation of our oppressed people, as the Rev Mr. Paul, of Albany. His intelligent mind and warm heart, respond to every thing calculated to promote the cause of humanity.

We shall in our next numbers, occupy our first page, in extracts from Mr. Paul's excellent address.

OUR NORTH RIVER.

Hyde Park.—A Marylander who is travelling over our State gives the following picture of Hyde Park, in the Baltimore Farmer.

With a view to examine some of the farms and country seats upon the banks of the Hudson, I spent a day at Hyde Park, and was delighted, not only with the charms of nature, but also with the refinements of society and the spirit of hospitality, prevailing among the inhabitants of this rich and beautiful region.—The scenery will sustain a comparison with the finest specimen of English landscape. I passed a bright afternoon in rambling over the grounds which belonged to the late Doctor Bard, and have recently been purchased by Dr. Hosack of New-York. They comprise a tract of 700 acres, bounded on the west by 'The noble North,' and extending back a mile or more into the fertile county of Duchess.—From the beautiful lawn in front of the mansion and the neighbouring cottage, the view reaches on one hand to the blue summits of the Catskill, and on the other to the Highlands, in the vicinity of West Point. The Hudson, with its green and rural shores, is visible for the distance of twenty miles. An almost endless variety of venerable forest trees give shade and beauty to the landscape, through which hurries a copious stream, headlong and noisy as the Arno itself filling the hanging gardens and groves on its borders with murmurs. On the sunny declivity, sloping to this rivulet, I saw (on the 10th inst.) cart loads of ripe water melons, some of them weighing forty pounds each. Fruits and flowers of all kinds are rich and abundant. The woods are vocal with the song of birds, and the squirrel frequently crossed my winding and tangled pathway. In many places, copious and pure fountains gush from the bank of the river affording a plentiful supply of the best water.—The present enterprising proprietor of this farm has but just commenced his system of improvements. With his wealth, he will doubtless render it still more than it now is a terrestrial paradise.

Not far from the splendid grounds of Dr. Hosack, is the residence of Dr. Allen, the celebrity of whose classical institution has spread throughout the country and attracted students from distant states. His stately mansion is situated in the midst of a lawn of eighty acres, intersected by avenues and winding walks bordered with ornamental trees. From the window of the library the eye ranges down the banks of the Hudson for a distance of twenty five or thirty miles, and reposes upon the picturesque scenery on the opposite shore.—Here are porches and halls of science, consecrated as the Pœcile, shades deep and classical as the groves of Academus, and waters brighter than the Ilissus. The learned proprietor, as he himself remarked to me, belongs emphatically to the *peripatetic* school of philosopey. His hours of relaxation from study are frequently employed in walking through the fields with his pupils, conversing familiarly on what thay have read, and at the same time enjoying the beauties of nature. All his scholars are inmates of his roof, and treated as the members of one family.

The Doctor was once asked by a visitor, like myself from the south, who kept the best house in the village? He replied, that his own was probably about as good as that of any of his neighbours; and its hospitality was freely tendered After learning this anecdote, I took lodgings for the night without ceremony, and passed a most agreeable evening in various discourse. The next morning we went to breakfast with one of the Doctor's neighbours and friends, the wealthy proprietor of 300 acres, who contended with his success in trade, has had the wisdom to beat his anchors into plough shares, and to retire from the bustle of the city to a rural and romantic retreat at Hyde Park. He has embarked with enthusiasm in agricultural and horticultoral pursuits, and his farm, his gardens, and his ornamental grounds are in excellent order, evincing skill and taste in his new profession. The whole atmosphere is charged with the fragrance of flowers and the perfume of "new mown hay." In rambling along winding pathways, by the side of gurgling brooks—amidst a polished circle of ladies and gentlemen, who regaled me with music and conversation, I here forgot for a time the dejected spirits and morbid feeling of an invalid. A little incident occurred, which reminded me of the fables of Orpheus and Amphion, the sound of whose lyres was so sweet, as to charm both animated and inanimate nature. While an accomplished amateur was giving some of the finest specimens of her execution upon the piano, and a young lady was breathing out the very soul of music, a thrush came and perched upon a tree near the window, filling up with its wild symphonies the pauses of the voice and instrument.—But I must quit Hyde Park, though I could respond to the feeling of a learned prelate, who lingering amidst the charms of its scenery, exclaimed "*hic requiescam*—here would I live, here die, here wish my ashes to repose,"

SUMMARY.

A fountain of carburetted hydrogen gas has been discovered in the bottom of Catskill Creek near the foot of Main-street in Catskill. With proper apparatus, says the Editor of the Catskill Recorder, a quantity of gas might be collected to answer extensively useful purposes in lighting the village.

The house and lot 49 Wall-street, recently occupied by the Pacifi Insurance Company, was sold on Monday at public auction, by James Bleecker, for $38,100. The lot is 25 feet on Wall-street, and runs to the line of Exchange-place, a distance of about 130 feet. The purchase was made by Joel Post, Esq.

Mr. George Bisset, late proprietor and editor of the Lafourche (Louisiana) Gazette, was drowned on the 25th ult. in the Mississippi. He was about 29 years of age.

A New-Orleans paper of the 8th of July, estimates the number of Spanish emigrants to that city, in consequence of the law of Mexico expelling them from the country, at more than 2,000. Many of them are affluent, but others are distressingly poor.

A reward of $5 is offered by a gentleman in Newburgh, through the columns of the Newburgh Gazette, to the lady who will wear the smallest hat in church for the next six months.

A communication in the Hampshire (Mass.) Gazettee, tells of three young

women in Easthampton, who spun on common wheeles and reeled, by daylight, commencing at sunrise "19 runs and 8 threads of good woollen yarn."

Yesterday, says the Savannah Georgian of July 25th, the two slaves. William and little william, the property of Joseph Stiles, Esq. were executed in the rear of the jail, pursuant to sentence, for the murder of Mahlon Dickinson, the overseer of Mr. Stiles' plantation at Green Island.

The population of Cincinnati, by accurate estimate, has risen since 1825. from sixteen to twenty-five thousand; and an increase in the value of its real property has taken place, equal to the whole of the expense of the Miami Canal.

About a third of the revenue of the United States, collected from foreign commerce, is paid in the city of New York, and one-sixth of the revenue from the post-office department

On Saturday evening last, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a gentleman was knocked down in Laight-street, near St. John's Park, and robbed.

An advertisement in the Lehigh Pioneer, calls a meeting of the citizens of Mauch Chunk to form an "Anti-talk-about-your-neighbours Society."

Among the passengers in the Benjamin Franklin, arrived on Saturday morning from Providence, were Governor Truman and family, from Bermuda.

The Court in the case of Mrs. Royall, gave judgment that she be fined $10 and costs, give security in the sum of $150 for her good behaviour for one year, and stand committed to prison until the sentence be complied with.

The Quebec Minerve mentions, that two Canadian farmers who prepared their seed wheat with lime, have excellent crops whilst the grain in the immediate vicinity has been injured by insects. This affords additional proofs of the utility of preparing seed wheat so as to prevent the ravages of the Hessian fly.

A public sale was made on Tuesday of one year's use of the wharf at the foot of Courtlandt-street, which accommodates but two steam-boats at one time and was purchased by the present occupants, the proprietors of the Hudson River Line, at the enormous sum of $3.650. This exorbitant rate was obtained by competition. The proprietors of the North River Line run it up to the above sum.

Mr. George, of Paris, has invented a new type-box, which he calls Tacheotypes, By means of this invention it is said the most inexperienced compositor can perform as much work as the most skilful one, and, in general compared to the type-boxes now in use, this new method saves one-third of the time now requisite



R. THOMPSON, JR'S. Boarding House, for respectable persons of colour, No. 217 North Market-Street, between Orange and Patroon-Streets. Albany.

Such an establishment was much wanted in Albany. We therefore with pleasure, recommend Mr. Thomsons house to our travelling friends.—We have been toldd by competant judges, that the situation is equal to any in albany, for pleasentness, and the accommodations first rate.

Editor.



POETRY.

ON THE DEATH OF A LOVELY GIRL, FIVE YEARS OLD.

Sweet little flower, thy bloom is fled,
Thy tender leaves are pale and dead,
And scatter'd, (once so rosy red,)
O'er the cold tomb.

Around thee now in vain may beam
The summer's ray, or winter's gleam;
No sun can pierce the slumberer's dream,
In earth's dark womb.

But yet on thee a sun shall rise,
More glorious than these earthly skies,
O'er dipp'd in heaven's aerial dies,
Or beauty's ray.

A light, that on thy spirit breaking,
From death's embrace in bliss awaking,
Shall bid it, every care forsaking,
Rise into day.

Then why the night of sorrow here,
That darkens round thy early bier;
And o'er thy memory sheds the tear
Of vain regret?

We should not mourn the closing flower,
Whose petals shun the nightly hour;
But open to that orb, whose power
Can never set.

Died.

In Trenton, New-Jersey, on the 9th inst Elizabeth Vaughn, aged 3 months and 19 days, daughter of Fredrick A. and Eliza Hinton.—Thus has death torn from doting parents their only earthly comfort—We condole with our friends, Mr and Mrs Hinton, yet as the Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away, we would unite with them in saying, "Blessed be the name of the Lord."

Married.

In this city by the Rev. Theodore S Waight, Mr. Jarred Johnson, to Miss Rosannah Sefas.

By the Rev. B Paul, Mr. Haribal Westbrook, to Miss Sarah Plumb.——Mr Abraham Thomas, to Miss Jane Hampton, all of this city.

NO MISTAKE.

To lovers of economy:—At a time like the present, when the general outcry is, "hard times, no money" every hint that can be thrown out for the promotion of economy and prudence, deserves, at least, candid consideration. Under these impressions the proprietor, of

NO. 1. COURTLAND SREET.

Opens to his customers, and to the public, an assortment of *superior sugar, tea, coffee, and Goshen butter—cheese lard* &c. &c.—He sells so low, that lovers of economy will do well to call and see for themselves.

N. B. Goods delivered to any part of the city. Orders will be thankfully received, and promply attended to.—DAVID RUGGLES.

No. 1. Courtland street, near Broadway,

New York July 17th, 1829.

BALTIMORE UNION SEMINARY.

Back of the African Church, Sharp-street.

IN this school will be taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetick, Bookkeeping, English Grammar, Geography, Composition, History, Cronology, Algebra, with other useful branches of Mathematicks; Elements of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, Logic, Rhetorick; also the Latin, Greek, and French Languages, in addition to the above studies the females will be instructed in plain sewing The subscriber assures his friends and the public, that every attention shall be given to the improvement of his pupils, both in morals and literature.—This school will at all times be commenced with the reading of the scriptures and prayer, closing with the same.

An examination of the pupils belonging to the above will be held on the tenth of August next, to which the parents of the children, the trustees of the Church, and the public are particularly invited to attend—also the board and directors of the first speculating company of free coloured persons of Baltimore, are requested to attend. WILLIAM M LIVELY.

DISEASES CURED.

SARAH GREEN INDIAN DOCTRESS informs her friends and the public, that she has removed to No. 36 Mulberry street, where she continues to cure the following disorders Piles, Dysentary, Small Pox, Wounds and Bruises, Felons, Fistulas, Rheumatism, Agues, oppression of the lungs, growing in of the toe nails, Bite of a mad dog &c. Her skill in the cure of these disorders can be attested by many credible and respectable persons, both in this city and other places, who have obtained a cure under her hands, which they sought for elsewhere in vain. In cases of small Pox, she is able to heal the patients in such a manner, that no marks of the disease shall remain

New-York, June 12, 1829.



The subscriber takes this metdoh to inform his friends that he has made arrangements by which his house was *reopened* on the first of May, for the accommodation of such respectable persons of colour, as may have occasion to visit this city, during the present season—The situation is healthy and pleasent, and nothing will be wanting to render such as favour him with their patronage, comfortable and happy. PETER BANE.

No 29, Leonard-Street New-York.

BOARDING



W. P. JOHNSON respectfully informs his friends and the public, that after the first of May next his house, No. 551 Pearl Street, near Broadway will be open for the accommodation of respectable Gentlemen of colour

The situation is healthy and pleasant, and the terms will be moderate. Nothing will be wanting on his part to render the situation of such as favor him with their patronage as comfortable as possible. *New-York, May* 1829.

PLEASANT RETREAT.

Edward Hanes, respectfully informs his friends and the publick, that his Garden is open as usual, Front Street Brooklyn, above the upper fery. No pains will be spared in offording every accommodation and comfort, to such as favour him with a visit.

Brooklyn New York July 18th. 1829.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CHARLES MORTIMER,

No. 22 Leonard street, Between *Hudson & Chapel* streets, where he continues to Manufacter and repairs BOOTS and SHOES as usual of a *superior quality*, at the reduced prices.

As a generous public by their patronage hitherto have given him hopes that the work manufactured by him was of a *superior quality*, he hopes by more continued exertions, and the employment of none but first rate work men, to merit a continuance of the same.

BOOTS and *SHOES* repaired at the shortest notice:

New-York, May 29, 1829.

BOARDING & LODGING.

DAVID SEAMAN,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that his House, No. 62 Leonard street, (next door to Zion Church,) is still open for the accommodation of respectable persons of colour, with *Boarding & Lodging*, on the most reasonable terms.

His House is in a pleasant part of the city, and no pains will be spared on his part to render the situation of all who honour him with their custom, as comfortable as in any other house in the city, and at one half the expense.

New York May 29, 1829.



Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is as good as two pennys earned. Then call at the United States *Clothes Dressing Establishment*,

JAMES GILBERT,

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systimatical style, having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warranted extract all kinds of STAINS GREASE spots, Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N. B. The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day-if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

LEGHORN BONNETS

MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,

No 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REFITTING LEGHORN and STRAW HATS, in the best maner. LADIES dresses made, and PLAIN SEWING done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done faithfully, and with punctuality and despatch.

New York May 29, 1829.

WANTED.

Wanted, a situation as Teacher in an Academy, or Tutor in a Family, by a Gentleman who received his education at one of the first Colleges in our country, and who can produce the best of recommendations.

Enquire at this office.

WM. P. JOHNSON,

Successor to James P. Johnson.

No 551 PEARL-STREET, near Broadway, at old and well known establishment,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to make *BOOTS* and *SHOES* to order, at reasonable prices; and as it is generally known that assiduity and despatch are the life and spirit of his profession, he has no need to publish, "at the shortest notice"

ALSO—He keeps constantly on hand a *superior quality* of LIQUID BLACKING, of his own manufacturing, free from the use of vitriol, all of which he will sell cheap for cash.

W. P. J returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage that he has previously received

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOL.

NOTICE——Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry street, to which is attached a female school, and another female school in William street, near Duane-street; all under the management of experienced teachers The boys are taught Reading, Writing Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammer—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing Marking, and Knitting, &c

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the School, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each School is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female schools, Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, that although several thonsand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.

BOARDING.



LEWIS HARRISSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, that he has opened his House for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour, with *Boarding & Lodging*, at *No.* 90 Mulberry street.

There shall be no pains spared to render their situation as agreeable as possible on his part.

L. H. has also opened a **Mead Garden** at the same place, where his friends and customers, may be served with *Mead Cakes &c.* of the best quality.

New York May 29, 1829.

CLOTHING

Kept constantly on hand, for sale by *David Walker*, No. 42 Bratle-street, Boston, and a great variety of *New and second-handed Clothing*.

☞He also *cleans* all kinds of Woolen Clothing in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

May 29, 1829.

ST SCOURING & TAILORING

J. C. THOMSON.

No. 109 1-2 BOWERY,

(Between Hester & Grand street.)

Where he will continue as usual, to carry on the Clothing and Dressing Establishment, and perform his work in a correct and systematic style, having perfect knowledge of the business, and brought up to it. His mode of cleaning and dressing Coats, Pantaloons, &c. is by steam scouring and sponging, the only way of cleaning. He respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he extracts all kinds of stains, grease paint, tar, &c. on a plan different from the dyers: refit and altar, to any size or shape, with new collars, cuffs, &c. at reduced prices. He will not boast of his art, but leave the work to prove itself. Where the seams have worn white in black or blue Coats, they can be restored to their original colour.

New York May 29, 1829.

FRANCIS WILES,



RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the publick generally, that his HOUSE No .52, Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour, with

BOARDING & LODGING.

Grateful for the past favours, he solicits a comtinuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.

New-York, May 29, 1829.

TO PRINTERS.

A Font of second-hand Pica Type for sale, weighing 175 lbs. cheap for cash, enquire at this office, or at 68 Bayard-st.

AUTHORISED AGENTS.

Maine—*C Stockbridge, Esq. North Yarmouth Isaac Talbot Portland, Me.*

Massachusetts.—*David Walker, Boston John Redman, Salem.*

Connecticut.—*S. C. Augustus, New-Haven, Isaac C Glasko, Norwich.*

Rhode-Island.—*George C. Willis, Providence.*

Pennsylvania.—*Charles Leveck, Philadelphia; Stephen Smith, Columbia; J. B. Vashon, Pittsburgh.*

Maryland.—*Thomas Green, Baltimore.*

District of Columbia.—*J. W. Prout Washington; Thomas Broddock, Alexandria.*

New-York.—*Rev. Nathaniel Paul, Albany; R. P. G. Wright, Schenectady, Austin Steward, Rochester; Rev. W. P. Williams, Flushing; Wm. Thomas, Brooklin, L. I.; Frederick Holland Buffalo; Joseph Pell, Hudson; William Rich Troy; Tudor E. Grant, Utica*

Louisiana—*Peter Howard, New-Orleans.*

N. Jersey—*James C. Cowes, New-Bsunswick; Rev. Mr. Charles Anderson. Newark; Leonard Scott, Trenton.*

Virginia.—*W. D. Baptist, Fredericksburgh; Richmond.*

North Carolina.—*John C. Stanley, Newbern; Lewis Sheridan, Elizabethtown.*

Upper Canada—*Rev. Samuel George Waterloo.*

England.—*R. Dickinson & Samuel Thomas, Liverpool.*

Hayti.—*Wm. B. Bowler, Port-au-Prince.*

The Rights of All.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION," SIN IS A REPROACH TO ANY PEOPLE."

VOL. 1. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 18, 1829. NO 5,

THE TRUTH AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH.

The following extracts from Mr. Paul's excellent address, cannot but be read with interest by our friends and brethren:

"You are aware that the idea has been suggested and the sentiment has become popular to a considerable extent, that such are the prejudices existing between the white and coloured population, or rather in the white against the coloured people, that it will be impossible essentially to improve our condition while we live in this country, and that the only possible means by which we can be benefitted is a total emigration to the land of our forefathers.

That prejudices do exist is too obvious to be denied, and that these prejudices are extensive and deeply rooted is equally true: but that they are so universal, as is pretended, or so deeply rooted that they cannot be eradicated, is to me at least doubtful. I mean not to raise my voice against all the operations of the colonization society whatever may have been the motives of its founders, or present supporters. I would wish to give it an impartial investigation, and award to it all the merit to which it can justly lay claim. I am free to admit that a well regulated colony upon the western coast of Africa will be productive of great good; it will do much toward exterminating the foreign slave trade, and open an asylum for those slaves that may be manumitted in this country; and, above all, be instrumental of introducing the light of science and religion into a portion of that vast and benighted continent; and this in process of time may probably be effected. But the idea of an entire emigration to that country, we denounce as utterly chimerical and absurd. It is estimated that at the present time, there are in the United States 2,500,000 of coloured people, and that their annual increase is from 60 to 80,000, and that the bare cost of their removal, according to the report of the committee of the United State Senate on foreign affairs, would be according to the following ratio: "the removal of the free people of colour $28,00,000 and of their annual increase $700,000 the increase of the slaves $700,000, and the whole number of slaves 190,000,000." so that the aggregate amount, necessary for the removal of both freemen and slaves, would be at least 218,000,000; this is probably as correct as any estimate that can be found We say in view of these facts that if indeed the Almighty would work a similar miracle to that which was wrought in the deliverance of ancient Israel and divide the Atlantic as he did the Red Sea, then might this thing be done."

"We will suppose the expectations of its advocates and patrons in a measure realized, the colony established, its population numerous, its climate healthy, its soil productive and its government well regulated Still I would dispute the policy of a total emigration. I can not see no just cause why we should leave this country; surely the inhabitants have not yet become so numerous as to render it necessary; according to the opinion of that distinguished statesman the late Governor Clinton, this state alone is capable of supporting more people, than the whole confederacy contains We claim this as *our country*, as the land of our nativity, and to achieve its independence, our fathers faced her enemies on the field of battle, and contended even unto death. But it is probably that those who differ in opinion from us on this subject, would not absolutely deny us the right for which we contend, but would urge our emigration as a matter of expediency founded on the existing prejudices to which we have alluded. That they exist we have admitted; but who is the man that retains this haughty and disdainful disposition? Who is the man that despises the works of his Maker, and scorns his fellow man on account of his complexion? Is it the Christian? We answer no! taught by the precepts and example of his Savour, who was meek and lowly in heart, he learns to esteem others better than himself. He may indeed profess christianity and be numbered with the saints of God on earth; but if he can look with contempt upon a fellow mortal, because the tinge of his complexion differs from his own. I care but little what place he may fill in the church, whether he stands in the pulpit or sets in the gallery. his soul is as destitute of the holy religion of the Cross of Christ, as the wild uncultivated Hottentot is of civilization; and with all his pretentions to piety, he has one short lesson of intrinsic moral value to learn, before he has a right to the name he bears 'As ye would that others should do unto you, do ye also to them likewise." Or is it the Patriot? Taught by the pure principles recognized in the declaration of the independence of this country, his inmost soul abhors such pitiful insolence and pride. He soars above such detestable weakness, lifting the banner of liberty and equality, he proclaims equal and exact justice to all. Is he the gentleman, he may indeed wear the garments of such, but he is a stranger to those refined principles, which reign in the heart of the well bred man. And however he may boast his attainments, he is, at best, but a vain, self-conceited coxcomb, and altogether unworthy the notice of the man of reason or candour. No we are bold to affirm that the christian, the patriot and the gentleman will esteem others according to their moral worth If sobriety, industry and prudence characterises their conduct, it follows as a necessary consequence, that they will be respected by men possessing like virtues."

EDUCATION.

When we reflect upon the apathy of the coloured population of the middle and eastern States with respect to education and refinements—when we see the coloured people of large towns and cities, and throughout whole regions of highly improved country, perfectly dead to the importance of improving their own mind and securing to their children the benefits of an enlarged education: our heart sickens within us. I ask why have we not a system of education established among us, connecting by one strong chain the common, the grammar, the collegiate and the professional school, where every thing relating to a polished and useful education may be taught—why have we not mechanical institutions, where our children may obtain a thorough knowledge of all the useful arts—is it because we have not the means—NO—it is because we grasp after flowers, and neglect solid and wholsome fruits!!! Is there scarcely a family of any respectability among us, who does not spend from ten to fifty dollars annually in unnecessary gratifications. Let us sacrifice or rather consecrate, the means of these unnecessary, and sometimes sinful indulgences, to the lid of a sealed box, for the purposes of education. It is truly said that knowledge is power, and let our coloured population once become as learned, as refined, and as wealthy as other classes of community, and prejudice will hide her face—the tyrants spell will be broken.—To talk about prejudice against colour is nonsence; but raise up sons learned and enterprising, with offsets of 20 or 30 thousand dollars—but rear daughters intelligent and polished heiresses to their tens and hundreds of thousands, and the fair sons and daughters of Columbia will forget the law of lights and shades—it will be expunged from our system of philosophy. And as should be, merit will form the estimate of character and respectability. The term Africa, will no longer be synonymous with that of degradation. It may be said, by some, all this is very good, but how shall it be attained. *I* answer, cease to lurk about the large cities, no longer hold to occupations calculated to perpetuate your degradation. Be untireingly industrious, and frugal even to miseredliness, and make the very oppression intended for your injury, the means of your wealth and improvement. This has been the case with the Jews in some parts of Europe, they have been oppressed until the wealth of whole towns and cities have been pressed into their hands. We commenced this paragraph with the intention, merely of introducing the views of the late King of Hayti, on the subject of education, which will be found in the following extract, from his Royal Proclamation, delivered to his subjects in 1817.

Extract from a Royal Proclamation of King Henry to the Haytian People.—January 1, 1817.

Our attention is particularly fixed on public instruction—the most powerful means of improving the morals of a nation, and forming

the national character. We have deemed it expedient to establish a royal chamber for public instruction, to appoint a royal college in all the principal towns of the kingdom, and national schools for disseminating the elements of education. Experience has demonstrated in the national shools already established in the capital, and the progress therein made, that our well-founded expectations are realized.

Stimulated by just ideas of liberality, we have favoured and protected foreign artists and professors, who came to engage in the instruction of youth; we have declared that persons of all religions shall be tolerated and protected in our dominions.

It is necessary to the welfare of the country, that we should establish a truly national system of education.—If there are laws for the age of maturity, there should be rules for infancy. From the first moment of life we should learn to deserve it, and from that moment to commence the exercise of our duties. It is not therefore sufficient to direct men to be good, they should be instructed how to become so; and to form good citizens, we must instruct children.

From our national establishments will proceed a race of men capable of defending by their knowledge and talents those rights so long opposed by tyrants. It is from these foundations that light will be diffused among the whole mass of the population and they will learn how to appreciate their duty and to love their country. The moral virtues which distinguish man in a civilized state, will take place of the ignorance and depraved manners which are the unhappy result of barbarity and slavery.

THE RIGHTS OF ALL.

New-York, Friday, September 18, 1829

☞ Agents abroad will please to collect and send in the monies due in their several districts—it is much wanted.

☞ The letter of our good friend of Waynesborough has been received—we tender him our thanks, and request him to send by mail what he has in hand.

☞ Our worthy friend A. W. has also come to hand. It was a treat not to be forgotten.

Mr. Lewis Woodson of Columbus, Ohio, will please to act, as agent for the "Rights of All," and send us returns as soon as possible.

We have received an excellent communication, respecting the improvement society of New Haven, which came too late—It shall appear in our next.

TWO IMPORTANT INQUIRIES.

1st. What shall the Christian public do for our free coloured population? We answer, unanimously join the several abolition societies, and unite with those honorable bodies, in educating and settling them as farmers in the country—such as are mechanics encourage in their several branches of business, discountenance the mean and shameful associations of white mechanics, who refuse to work in the same shops and offices with coloured men, wherever a man colored is found, possessed of more than ordinary virtue and talent, as an inducement to others, extend to him, more than ordinary patronage.

2nd. What is the duty and policy of the free population of color, under the existing state of things in this country?

To this enquiry, we shall answer as follows:—

1st place, let there be associations formed in all the towns and cities of our country, comprising the whole colored inhabitants, let every male, of health and employment, pay into one general fund, at least, six-pence monthly and every female, half that sum, those in circumstances not to be governed by this rule, but to give according as "the Lord hath prospered them," and let it be considered disgraceful to any individual of color, not to belong to some one of these associations.

2nd, let the monies raised in this way be placed in the hands of an executive committee, composed of one or two competent men, chosen from each religious society in the town or city as may be, who shall appropriate them to the establishment of libraries, reading rooms, schools, academies and one general college embracing all the mechanical arts, with a thorough classical education, the library and professorships, be furnished from the general fund, students be taxed for nothing, save their board.

3rd. let the executive committees employ one general agent, whose duty it shall be to continue travelling from one extremity of our country to the other, forming associations communicating with our people and the public generally, on all subjects of interest, collecting monies, and delivering stated lectures on industry, frugality, enterprise &c., thereby linking together, by one solid chain, the whole free population, so as to make them think and feel, and act, as one solid body, devoted to education and improvement.

4th, let there be no compromise, but as though, "born free and equal," let us contend for all the rights guaranteed to us by the constitution of our native country.

5th, let there be no delay, but let us immediately, in our large towns and cities commence this necessary work. Philadelphia, New York and Boston, should break the way. The result would be sufficient funds for all these purposes.

As a beginning, we will inform our readers, that our subscription book is now open, and as soon as 60 subscribers are obtained at one dollar annually, our Reading Room and Infant Library will be opened for the benefit of the subscribers—young men are particularly requested to call and enter their names, and if we cannot obtain volumes, let us commence with papers and pamphlets.

EXPERIENCE.

Never did we so plainly see the utility of a public paper devoted to the interests of the coloured people of our country as at the present—since the publication of our last number, we have brought to a focus, upon our desk, through exchange papers and private communications, the sentiments of the free people of colour, and the public generally, throughout our country, respecting all our interests and policy. The whole aspect of things relative to the coloured people of this country now lies before us—and we are happy in being able to state, that we have been furnished with the sentiments of the free coloured population of 16 States of the Union, in respect to colonization—they are invariably in unison with our own, so that we now can speak in the language of the free and intelligent part of our people of 16 States, and say that we view the efforts of the colonization society to remove the free people of color from the United States, to Liberia, as unwished for on our part, uncalled for by circumstances, as injurious to our interests, and as unrighteous and meddlesome on the part of the society—and we unanimously request that honourable body if they regard our feelings, if they do not wish to destroy our dearest interests, if they regard the laws of God, and the cause of justice and humanity, no longer, to hold up their colony as an asylum for the free population of our country, but to consider it, what it should have been considered from its first establishment—A Missionary Colony, and a home for recaptured and emancipated slaves. Then and only then, we can give the society our countenance, and act in concert with its members, as friends and brethren, in carrying forward all its interests. In which respects we consider the society, as highly important and calculated to promote the greatest good.

CAPT. BASSELHALL.

Our friend Col. Stone takes great exceptions at the travels of the above gentleman in the United States. The fact is since the Colonel became a *colonizationist*, his head has been a little turned—his heart is right yet. The Colonel had better mind, lest *he* be sent to his *mother country*, there are a great many politicians in this country who would willingly dispence with him. He should remember the case of poor Morgan, and take care how he meddles with colonization lest he find himself *hung enough*, in the land of John Bull. This is all the harm we would do him—send him to his *mother country*, the land of *fat beef* and turtle-soup. But to the subject. We must

give Capt. Hall credit, notwithstanding the unfavorable opinion of Col. Stone and others, of his travels, for the just tribute to the excellent teacher, and pupils of the New York African Free Schools. We are not altogether pleased with the stile in which the captain performs this duty; but for his improvement should it ever meet his eye, we refer him to the manner of a similar testimony given by the travelling agent, of the British and Foreign School Society in 1817, in behalf of the teacher and children of the same excellent school.

[Extract from Capt. H's. Travels.]

"By far the most interesting school, however which we saw in the course of this busy day, was one for the education of negro and molatto children. Poor little wretches! their whole souls—if, as Uncle Toby says, they have souls—were thrown into their lessons; and it was delightful to see them under the guidance of a man, whose particular hobby was to teach blacks; and who had devoted many years of his life exclusively to this subject. I was led to think he had a better taste in teaching than some other persons we had seen in the course of the morning; for when one of the little quaminos, in answer to some question, made use of a common English vulgarism, and said, "The book is laying there." the master called out, "What! do you mean the book is laying eggs?"

We naturally begged to know wether or not he had discovered any material difference in the intellectual powers of the blacks and whites at these schools. His answer was that up to a certain age, that is to say, as long as they were little children, there was no difference perceptible. As they played about together, and studied together, the blacks were not made to feel any of those distinctions by which in after life their spirits were sure to be crushed down.

EXTRACT

From the Report of the travelling agent of the British and Foreign School Society in 1817.

Never was any one more highly gratified than myself on visiting the African School at New-York. Whether the unusual sight of 300 Africans in an improved and an improving mental state, made me look with more partiality on them, I know not; but I conceived that there was more strict attention paid to the System, than in any school I had visited. I am fully satisfied—and every sceptical man who visits this school and examines the scholars will be convinced—that the Negro is as capable of mental improvement as any white man in the creation of God An African prince was there in one corner attentively copying the alphabet; a young man—say a boy about 14—reciting passages from the best authors, suiting the actions to the words; another answering difficult questions in geography, &c In fact, let the enemies of these neglected children of men perform a pilgrimage to New-York, and at this shrine of education recant their principles, and confess that the poor despised African is as capable of every intellectual improvement as themselves.

The prince above named had been at the school only six days, I comprehended from signs and the few words he understood of the language, that the country and tribe of which he was master were very considerable, that his desire to visit the country of the white men, who had abolished the slavery of his brethren, induced him to visit several places before he arrived at New York, but in no place did he find such an opportunity of acquiring knowledge as in that city. He sailed from Sierra Leone in an American ship, the captain of which he appeared to regard with great affection: the mildness of his appearance, and manner, struck me forcibly; as in him I saw an uncultivated African; and where I expected to find ferocity in a rough featured heathen, I saw nothing but gentleness and humanity pourtrayed.

JOSEPH LEONARD SMITH.

Immortal be his memory and his deeds.

May the Lord be his shepherd, and may he never want, may he lie down in green pastures, and be led beside still waters.—His soul hath been restored into the paths of righteousness, and though he walk through the valley of the shadow of death he shall not fear, for thou Lord art with him, and thy rod and thy staff, shall comfort him—surely goodness and mercy shall follow him, all the days of his life—and he shall dwell in the house of the Lord for ever.

[From the Genius of Universal Emancipation.

"It was stated in the Genius of Universal Emancipation of the 3rd of January last, that a gentleman, residing in Maryland, was preparing to remove his slaves to the republic of Hayti. It was at the same time observed, that he intended to accompany them thither, to see them advantageously settled. But when a suitable opportunity offered for their transportation, he found it would be too inconvenient for him to leave home for the purpose, and the senior editor of this paper was induced by his wishes and other important considerations, to go out with them. They are now comfortably situated, under the protection of the Haytien Government; and are in possession of all the rights and privileges that a foreigner from any European country would be invested with on his arrival in this.

Thus *twelve more human beings* have been liberated, by the Christian kindness of one who a short time previous thereto had inherited them from a deceased parent He has emancipated and furnished them with provisions and clothes for a considerable length of time; and has, also, given them implements of husbandry, to make a beginning in the world for themselves.

The name of this philanthropic individual stands at the head of this article. It has already been given to the public, in connexion with a statement of his humane conduct, through the medium of the newspapers in the United States and the West Indies.—But the public is not, we presume acquainted with the fact, that this truly just and benevolent man is a member of the Roman Catholic Church Not only is he an exemplary member of that Church himself, but his slaves were also members thereof. The writer of this was present when the act of liberation was solemnized, and when they took leave of his hospitable dwelling. The priest was called and the holy deed was performed with their usual devotional exercises, and prayers to the supreme Dispenser of all good, for his blessings and protection in their future walks through life. It was an interesting scene—one that even a slaveite, might find it in his heart to approve, for there was Christian virtue and Heavenly devotion in it.

A WORD IN SEASON.

Or the Intoxicated Gentleman saved from Suicide.

A few days since, a gentleman of respectable family and genteel appearance while travelling on Long Island, near this city, indulged repeatedly in drinking ardent spirits, contrary, it would seem, to his usual practice, and before he was aware became intoxicated. Deeply mortified at finding himself in this situation, he resolved in a rash moment to destroy himself, and for this purpose retired to the woods. After finding a suitable place, he took from his hat the handkerchief with which he intended to execute his dreadful purpose; but providentially, with the handkerchief he drew out from his hat a little Tract, which arrested his attention. It had on the title page, "A word in Season!" He perused it—it struck conviction to his heart—he instantly fell on his knees, cried to God to have mercy on him, and after continuing for some time in earnest prayer, arose and made his way to a neighbouring house, where, happily, dwelt a pious Christian. Here he gave no sleep to his eyes, but spent the whole night like Jacob, wrestling with God, and we trust he did not wrestle in vain. In the morning he returned to the city, thanking God for deliverance effected through the instrumentality of "the word in season!"

The above fact was communicated to the Board of the New York City Tract Society, at their meeting last week.

African Church, and Ordination.—On Tuesday, the 25th ult a new Congregational Church, composed entirely of the people of color, was organized in New Haven, Conn. between 20 and 30 made a profession of their faith, entered into covenant and were constituted a Church of Christ. Immediately after this ceremony, the Rev. Simeon S Jocelyn was set apart and ordained as an Evangelist by the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery; sermon by the Rev Mr. Merwin—charge by the Revd Dr Day. A Christian Church composed exclusively of coloured people, we believe is a rare thing in New England. A number of those who constitute this new Church have been released and recommended for the purpose by the sister churches, where they have lived in Christian fellowship as consistent worthy members. A few were received by letter from other places, and nearly one half were gathered from the world as fruits of a revival last winter. The ordinance, Baptism was administered to eight of the new candidates by the Revd Mr Pineo who presided on the occasion Much interest was added to the scene by the presence of the Rev. Mr. Wright, a man of color, belonging to the Presbytery of New York. He addressed the members of the church, and several hundred of his colored brethren who were present with much propriety and feeling.——*Religious Intelligencer.*

☞All persons who through mistake or otherwise, may be missed in serving this numbers, will please to call at the office, record their names and residences, and get their papers.

THE RIGHTS OF ALL.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 18. 1829.

LEGISLATIVE ACT OF OHIO.

We have been asked in what respect this act expelling the coloured people from Ohio, was unconstitutional. We answer by supposing A. and B. respectable coloured citizens of the State of New-York, and recognized by the laws of that state as such, backed by the strong guarantees of our excellent constitution for protection in life, liberty, and the pursuits of happiness.

These respectable coloured citizens A. and B. find it for their interest and happiness to remove from the State of New-York, and settle in Ohio. In such a case what right have the authorities of that state to pass any act or acts imposing restraints on them, which were not common to every class of men? And should they usurp this authority, and the case be laid before the Supreme Court, what would be the duty of the constituted authorities?—Would it not be, to protect these respectable citizens even to the proscription and chastisement of the unrighteous state of Ohio? Did not the original Signors of the Constitution of our Union covenant together, and bind themselves by a solemn oath, pledging their lives liberty and sacred honor to protect each other and their constituents, of the several states in the possession of their inalienable rights? And have not all their successors assumed the same responsibilities and entered into the same solemn covenants? Surely our late, excellent President, in protecting the persecuted Indians of Georgia, felt himself under this weighty responsibility.

The act of the Legislator of Ohio, and the decision of the Supreme Court of that State, are in direct opposition to all the above covenanted stipulations—certainly in the case of every coloured man, who is recognized as a citizen in his native state, nothing can be more plain.

THE OLD HOBBY, COLONIZATION.

We have been told by private and official members of the "Colonization Society," that we were injuring ourselves and making enemies by our opposition to the measures of that society—so be it, whom shall we obey or offend? God or man? We have spent years of our lives in endeavouring to improve the condition of our brethren, and promote the interests of man generally. From the pulpit and the press—in public and in private, by example and by precept, we have inculcated the necessity of piety, of virtue, of purity, of industry and frugality, and we have felt authorized by the word of God and reason to promise our oppressed brethren, as a natural consequence of this course of conduct, they should "grow in favour with God and man." That they should be elevated and respected. But alas, after this lapse of time, to say nothing about our feelings and prayers, nothing about our sleepless nights and laborous days, nothing about the sacrifices we have been making annually for the last five years to these objects—along comes a member, agent or duly appointed orator of the Colonization Society—first in profession and in holy authority, preaching to the very objects of our efforts and prayers, and the public generally, the utter impossibility of our coloured population ever becoming any thing in this country—such is the state of prejudice against them that they must be oppressed, degraded and afflicted as long as they remain in this their native land, actually removing every incentive to virtue, to industry, to improvement, and to enterprise, and paralizing all our honest endeavours.—Shall we remain unmoved at these things? Shall we see all our good advice and prayers and efforts to improve our children, whom we dearly love, and whom we promise, alleviation and respect, as a reward of their good conduct and advancement in education, rendered fruitless by the false doctrine of these religious politicians, and not endeavour to counteract its baneful influence—"Sooner let our right hands forget their cunning, and our tongues cleave to the roof of our mouths.

But should we believe this wretched doctrine, and as a body offer ourselves candidates for Liberia, *saying, send, O send us to the land where we can enjoy liberty in the true sense of the word*—what would be the result? Would it not be, we cannot send more than 500, at the uttermost 1000 annually for some years to come, had we the means, the interests of the colony, require a gradual emigration. Would not the mingled emotions of hope and despair extort from us the enquiry? *When then can you deliver us from this horrible state of degradation and affliction?* The answer common to such chimerical plans must be expected, be patient, if not to the present race or their children, yet to your posterity of the third or fourth generation will the benefits of the Colony accrue. Miserable comforters, cold hearted and cruel christians. Do not these human calculators know, that before centuries or even generations pass away, unless this favoured nation, learn to "love mercy," "deal justly," and "mete to others" by the same measure, a merciful God has in his providence meted to them—Israel's Lord will undertake the cause of the oppressed, and the strong arm of Jehovah deliver them!!

Blindness in part happened to Israel, for their sins, that they might believe a lie and be damned," and has not a vain infatuation seized upon our nation, not exempting even the watchmen, and for their sins too, that they may disbelieve and work out their own distruction.

In view of the existing state of Slavery and oppression, and the intolerable reign of prejudice, will professors of religion read the following extract:

"And they said one to another, We are verily guilty concerning our brother, in that we saw the anguish of his soul, when he besought [illegible]

Relieve the oppressed. Isaiah 1. 17.

If the duty of mutual admonition be a duty which *every* member of the household of God on earth is bound, on proper occasions, to fulfil, it must certainly be one which presses with peculiar weight on those who are set as watchmen in Israel, under an especial commission to show the people of the Lord their transgressions, and the house of Jacob their sins. It must be at the peril of their own souls, that persons invested with this high trust, ever "suffer sin upon their neighbour" unrebuked, even though the sin so passed over, should be one merely of thoughtlessness, ignorance, or inadvertence; and therefore differing widely from the greater sins of wilfulness and presumption. The people of the Lord are to be a holy people; holy in heart and holy in act; "unblameable, and unreprovable in his sight." These weighty considerations, my brethren, if I were influenced by any other, would of themselves suffice to impel me to address you at this time on this subject of a duty to which, in one particular instance,—and an instance of the very first importance we have most of us been too long wholly inattentive. But there is also another consideration, independent of those I have now adverted to, which would strongly incline me to offer the same subject to your serious attention; and that is, the *possibility*, at least, that some service, however slender, may thereby be rendered to the victims of as grievous an oppression as this world of sin and suffering ever witnessed; an oppression too, which the inhabitants of this land, whether they know it or not, are lending themselves to uphold; while, by little more than the simple declaration of their will, it might certainly, and speedily, be removed for ever. They who know this must be without excuse before God, if they fail to do all that in them lies, whether that all be little or much, to assert the injured rights of humanity and justice: and they who know it not, have need to be put in immediate possession of the truth, both for their own sakes, and for the sake of the unhappy beings whom their better information may then dispose them not merely to commisserate, but, as far as they are able, to succor and relieve.

The two objects of inquiry, then, to which I would earnestly beg your attention, are these: *First* Is it a demonstrable fact that there does exist under the sufferance, and the direct encouragement, of the people of this country, any such flagrant case of oppression as that which has now been referred to?—And, *Secondly*, If it appear to be an incontrovertible fact, that such a case of oppression does exist, then, what is the line of conduct which, under present circumstances, it becomes our duty to pursue?

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT.

The following interesting description of the Siamese Brothers, should be handed down as a curious occurrence in natural history, for the benefit of posterity.

FROM THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Some account of the Siamese Boys lately brought to Boston. Dear Sir,—In compliance to your request as well as in obedience to what I consider to be a professional duty I undertake to give some account of the Siamese Boys and particularly of the medium, by which they are united together.

The boys are supposed to be 18 years old. They are of moderate stature, though not as tall as boys of that age in this country. They have the Chinese complexion and physiognomy. The forehead is more

elevated and less broad than that of the Chinese, owing to malformation. They much resemble each other; yet not so much but that upon a little observation, various points of dissimilarity may be noticed

The substance by which they are connected is a mass two inches long at its upper edge, and about five at the lower. Its breadth from above downwards may be four inches; and its thickness in a horizontal direction two inches. Of course it is not a rounded cord, but thicker in the perpendicular, than in the horizontal direction At its lower edge is perceived a single umbilicus, through which passed a single umbilical cord to nourish both children in the fetal state. Placing my hand on this substance, which I will denominate the cord, *I* was surprised to find it extremely hard. On further examination this hardness was found to exist at the upper part of the cord only, and to be prolonged into the breast of each boy. Tracing it upwards, I found it to be constituted by a prolongation of the *ensiform cartilage of the sternum*, or extremity of the breast bone. The breadth of this cartilage is an inch and a half, its thickness may be about the eighth of an inch. The cartilages proceeding from each sternum meet at an angle, and then seem to be connected by ligament, so as to form a joint.—This joint has a motion upwards and downwards and also a lateral motion; the latter operating in such way, that when the boys turn in either direction the edges of the cartilage are found to open and shut. The lowest face of this cartilage is concave; and under it is felt a rounded cord, which may be remains of the umbilical cord Besides this there is nothing remarkable felt in the connecting substance. I could distinguish no pulsating vessel.

The whole of this cord is covered by the skin. It is remarkably strong, and has no great sensibility; for they allow themselves to be pulled by a rope fastened to it, without exhibiting uneasiness. On ship board, one of them sometimes climed on the capstan of the vessel, the other following as well as he could, without complaining.

When I first visited the boys, I expected to see them pull on this cord in different directions, as their attention was attracted by *different objects*. I soon perceived that this did not happen. The slightest impulse of one to move in any direction, is immediately followed by the other; so that they would appear to be influenced by the same wish. This harmony in their movements is not the result of a volition, excited at the same moment.—It is a habit, formed by necessity. At an early period of life it is presumed they sometimes differed. At present this is so rarely the case, that the gentlemen who brought them here noticed only a single instance having been accustomed to use the exercise one of them wished it when the weather was cold; to which the other objected They were soon reconciled by the interference of the commander of the ship. They never look at each other in relation to their movements In truth, I have never seen them speak to each other, although they converse constantly with a Siamese lad, who is their companion. They always face in one direction; standing nearly side by side; and are not able, with no inconvenience, to face in the opposite direction, so that one is always at the right, the other at the left. Although not placed exactly in a paralell line, they are able to run and leap with surprising activity. On some occasions, a gentleman, in sport, pursued them round the ship, when they came suddenly to the hatchway, which had been inadvertently left open. The least check would have thrown them down the hatchway and probably killed one or both: but they leapt over it without difficulty.

They are quite cheerful; appear intelligent; attending to whatever is presented to them, and readily acknowledging any civility As a proof of their intelligence it is stated, that in a few days, they learned to play at drafts well enough to become antagonists of those who had long been versed in the game.

The connexion between these boys might present an opportunity for some interesting observations in regard to physiology and pathology. There is no doubt, a network of blood vessels and some minute nerves passing from one to the other.—How far these parts are capable of transmitting the action of medcines, and especially of what particular medcines and what diseases, are points well worthy of investigation. Capt. Coffin informed me they had never taken medcine since they had been under his care Once they were ill from eating too heartily, but were relieved by the efforts of nature. He thinks that any indisposition of one extends to the other; that they are inclined to sleep at the same time; eat about the same quantity, and perform other acts with great similiarity. Both he and Mr. Hunter, the gentleman who united with him in bringing them here, are of opinion that touching one of them when they are asleep, awakens both.

The pulsations of the heart are exactly like in both boys *I counted seventy-three* pulsations in a minute, while they were sitting; counting first in one boy, and then in the other I then placed my fingers on an arm of each boy, and found the pulsations take place exactly together — One of them stooping suddenly to look at my watch, his pulse became much quicker than that of the other; but after he had returned to his former posture, in about a quarter of a minute, his pulse was precisely like that of the other boy. This happened repeatedly *Their respiration* are of consequence, exactly simultaneous.

The harmony of action in primary functions shows a reciprocal influence, which may lead to curious observations and *important deductions*. Whether it will be in my power to obtain any further information in regard to them is uncertain, if not, some one else can better accomplish the task.

Let me add that there is nothing unpleasant in the aspect of these boys On the contrary, they must be viewed as presenting one of the most interesting objects of natural history, which have ever been known to scientific men.

You are at liberty to employ the above statement in such way as you think likely to be useful.

I have the honour to be, yours, &c.

JOHN C WARREN.

Wm Sturgis, Esq.

From the Medical Journal.—The question naturally arises in the mind of every observer, could not this connecting substance be divided without injury to the boys? We do not pretend to solve this problem, which after all can only be fully decided by the experiment; but we hesitate not to say that, after several very accurate examinations, our impressions are that such division would be a detriment only to the very respectable and obliging gentleman who offers them for exhibition The anatomical structure of this bond of union is apparently simple, and we regard the fact that children so united should have been ushered into the world with safety to themselves and their mother, that they should have escaped the ills and early fatality which usually attend such prodigies, that they should have grown up to the age of 18 years in the uniform exercise of mutual good will and a spirit of mutual accommodation, and that they should be so perfectly contented with their lot, and so happy in all the various unpleasant circumstances in which they are placed, as far more remarkable than that such a deformity should have existed.

For the Rights of All.

It is not a little singular Mr. Editor, that a State which professes to be the most truly republican in its *government* and laws of any in the Union, should have been the first to adopt this arbitrary policy in reference to people of colour, which has lately been determined on by Ohio *In* no State in the Union, among no people on earth, is there more said about the blessings of liberty, or greater jealousy existing against any measure that bears the appearance of harshness, persecution, or intolerance than in that state. Provided that the object of that harshness, persecution or intolerance happens not to be the unfortunate African. The law that has lately been carried into execution proscribing, except in certain cases, the people of colour in Ohio, was passed several years since, and has remained a mere dead letter until very recently. With whom or from what motives it originated it is not perhaps material to enquire, but it was probably got up as the Electioneering Hobby of some political demagogue, who thought the measure would be popular with that portion of the citizens of Ohio, formerly from slave holding States, and whose delicate apties it is presumed were offended at the sight of husbandmen, mechanics, and labourers, prosecuting successfully their pursuits side by side with themselves, when they had formerly been accustomed to regard them as little better than beasts of burthen. That such a law was not called for by a majority of the people, or indeed by any considerable portion of them is evident from the fact of its having so long remained unheed Such were its provision that its constitutionality from the first seems to have been questioned, not by lawyers only but by all who are acquainted with the mild, tolerant, and liberal character of the constitution of that State of new York was agreeable to the spirit of that sentiment in regard all men, what the immortal framers of the Declaration of our Independence have pronounced them to be, *Equal*. But throwing out of view entirely the constitutionality of such a law, and

regarding it merely as a matter of expedience; what will Ohio gain by driving from her territory so valuable and effective a portion of her labouring class? True they do not stand in quite as much need of it now, as a few years back, many of their forests have been opened and fields cultivated—the dangers and hardships of settling a new country, met and surmounted with the assistance of this classof labourers. Tney have some of them indeed grown old in the work, but now that one of the finest portions of land on the globe has been opened and reclaimed, they must be driven off even beyond the furthest boundary of the state to make room for whom, yes for whom, Mr. Editor, for the *cancilled*, the scum and dregs of an European population, a population whose morals, manners, habits and pursuits I hazard nothing in saying, are much more at variance with the well being and prosperity of a state, than those of our free people of colour. I might had I time to do so, introduce this comparison at some length, and shew most conclusively, that the above assertion is correct. The same would hold in contrasting there emigrant Europeans with the American aborigines, towards whom *I* blush to say something like the same policy has lately been pursued by the general government, but if the true principles of liberty are really understood and cherished by the American people, if good faith, honor, or humanity are not to be wholly lost sight of, this policy cannot long succeed, but it behoves the people to look to it in time. They should look to it ere the introduction of those late latitudinarian rules, *expedience* and *convenience*, the political text of the arrogant, and corrupt, shall have operated to tarnish the fair-escutcheon of our national character, and have brought upon our republic and free institutions the greatest of all evils.

A MAN OF COLOUR.

Pittsburg, June 1st. 1829.

From the Greensborough (N. C) Patriot.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The following *patriotic* sentiments are extracted from an article in the "*Greensborough N. C. Patriot*," of the 4th of July last. Our friend Swaim must have felt a little of the fire of 79—the same that animated that immortal *Jefferson*, when he hurled his political anathemas against the demon of Slavery, on that day. It would be well if we had more such Statesmen, and more *such Editors*.—B. L.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.—Fifty three years ago this day, the most illustrious body of Statesmen that ever assembled under Heaven, declared to a listening world, that the thirteen colonies, which have since swelled to near *double* the number and perhaps *quadruple* the territory, were "*Free Sovereign and Independent States.*" At the sound of this declaration, every American heart responded, *Amen*! and the proud Monarch of three Kingdoms trembled upon his tottering throne! This declaration, which jeopardized the lives, liberties and fortunes of those who signed it, and of those whom they represented, was based upon the broad principle, "That all men are *created equal* and endowed by their Creator with the *right* of pursuing *life, liberty* and *happiness*" Who, after reading these everlasting truths, and seeing them hung up in gilted frames throughout the United States—after witnessing the joyous enthusiasm that burns in the American heart, and hearing them repeated—after reading a register of orphan's cries and widow's tears produced in their defence—after viewing, with an eye of fancy, the thousands of our kindred, slaughtered like dogs for supporting them—after beholding these tottering old soldiers bowing under a burden of time and care to meet the tomb, who opposed their almost naked bodies to the whizzing balls of a merciless British soldiery, that their decendants might be FREE—we say who, after all this mass of concurrent testimony, staring him full in the face, would believe, for a moment, that a SLAVE would be permitted to breathe in this "LAND OF THE FREE, AND THE HOME OF THE BRAVE?"

A want of intelligence, virtue and firmness? among the people will not operate as a sufficient check upon the disposition of "cunning, ambitious and unprincipled men." to save us from those disastrous results which left Historians recording the downfall of Greece and Rome in the blood of their citizens. Intemperance is laying her palsying hand on thousands of our best young men, and *wilting* the *energies* of the rising generation; and unless its destroying hand be stayed, it will plunge a fatal stab to the heart of our NATIONAL EXISTENCE! and we have already seen that a *population*, unfriendly to the prospects of our country, are congregating to an alarming extent in our own dwellings, and may yet send forth the master spirit of a Hannibal, "conquering and to conquer" Let these things be viewed in their proper light We have no serious apprehensions of internal convulsion during the existence of the present or succeeding generation But we are unworthy the character of Americans, and a disgrace to the ancestors from whom we have descended, if our "*Boasted Patriotism*" is to be terminated with our temporal existence!!

From the Cincinnati Centinel of Aug. 20.

RIOT.—Some six or eight weeks since the trustees of the township of Cincinnati, gave notice, that they should soon enforce the law of the State, requiring blacks and mulatoes, to give bonds of five hundred dollars, or be sent to the state from whence they came. Such was the terror of the unfortunate wretches, who during the last twenty years had clustered in the suburbs to this city, that some three or four hundred left the city and started with their property and families for Canada. A great many however prefered staying and running the risk of a forcible removal. Dearly have they paid for their temerity. A considerable part of the blacks resided in a cluster of houses, near the corner of Columbia-street and Western-Row. For four or five evenings this part of the city was the scene of the most disgraceful riots.—Some two or three hundred of the lowest *canaville* of our city animated by the prospect of high wages, which the sudden removal of some fifteen hundred laborers from the city, might occasion, thinking the law not rapid enough in its movements in getting rid of the blacks during three several nights made the most violent assaults, in great numbers upon the blacks who reside in Columbia-street, throwing stones, demolishing houses, and doing every other act of riotous violence. On Sunday evening, the blacks who had hitherto remained in their houses despairing of receiving the protection of the law, fired upon the mob, killed one man and severely wounded two others. This operated as a *quietus* Several of the blacks were arrested and examined before his Honor, the Mayor, but nothing criminal being proved against them they were discharged. The Mayor was of opinion that the guns were fired in self-defence. Eight white men, who proved to have been concerned in the attack, were tried on Monday, and fined, six of them $100, and two $50, each. It appears from these facts that our city, hitherto so quiet, bids fair, soon to be on a par in respect to riots and publick disturbances, with her more highly favored sisters of the East

We known not what remarks to make on the above article—we are always glad to find a little pure gold, though it be intermixed with dross. The decision of the Mayor of Cincinnati in the case of the rioters, certainly was honorable, alike to his head and heart; and therefore we are willing to suppose he had just returned on Wednesday morning, from a visit to the good cities of Philadelphia and New-York, so much fatigued, as to require early repose on the same evening, from which he only awoke Sunday night—the sacrifice of life, the just claims of the coloured people (*protection*,) and the peace of the city, were but the natural consequences of his honors necessary indulgence. Who does not wish to live in the goodly city of Cincinnati, we recommend all the outlaws of foreign countries to go there, and as an inducement we are authorized to inform them that the mob governs four evenings out of five, furthermore, the authorities have driven away all the virtuous and respectable people of colour, to make room for the dregs of other countries. "*Hail Columbia, happy land*"

We are happy in being able to say, from the assurances we have received from the most respectable sources, that the decision of the Supreme Court, and the conduct of the Trustees of Cincinnati, by no means meet the views or approbation of the good people of that state. Humanity, common sense and law, have all been sacrificed, at the shrine of politics.

The Editor.

LION AND HORSE FIGHT.

A nobleman in the early part of the reign of Louis XV, having a very vicious horse, which none of the grooms or servants would ride, several of them having been thrown off, and one killed, asked leave of his majesty to have him turned into the menagerie, against one of the largest lions. The King readily consented, and on a certain day was conducted thither.—Soon after the arrival of the horse, the door of the den was drawn up, and the lion with great state and majesty, walked to the mouth of it, when, seeing his antagonist, he set up a tremennous roar. The horse immediately startled and feel back: his ears were erected, his mane was rased, his eyes sparkled, and something like a general convulsion seemed to agitate his whole frame. After the first emotions of fear had subsided, the horse retired to a corner of the menagerie, where, having directed his heels towards the lion, and having reared his head over his left shoulder, he watched with extreme eagerness the enemy. The lion, which presently quitted the den, sidled about for more than a minute, as if meditating on the mode of attack, when, having sufficiently prepared himself for the combat, he made a sudden spring at the horse, which defended itself by striking his adversary a most violent blow on the chest. The lion instantly retreated,

groaned, and appeared for several minutes inclined to give up the contest; when, recovering from his painful effects of the blow, he returned to the charge with unabated violence. The mode of preparation for this second attack was the same as the first. He sidled from one side of the menagerie to the other for a considerable time, seeking a favourable opportunity to seize his prey: during all which time the horse still preserved the same posture and still kept his head erect and turned over his shoulder. The lion at length gave a second spring, with all the strength and velocity he could exercise, when the horse caught him with his hoof on the under jaw, which he fractured. Having sustained a second and apparently more severe repulse than the former, the lion retreated to his den as well as he was able, apparently in the greatest agony, moaning all the way in a most lamentable manner The horse was soon obliged to be shot, as no one ever dare to approach the ground where he was kept — *Illustrations of Natural History*

"For the Rights of All"

CORRECT PRINCIPLES.

Some three or four years since, a number of benevolent individuals of the city of New Haven, Con. formed an association, which is denominated the "African Improvement Society of New Haven." This name at once exhibits the objects the association contemplates, the improvement and elevation of the people of color, of that vicinity in the scale of moral being. This is going to work upon right principles, to instruct the ignorant, to relieve the needy where and whenever they are found.—This society, with the immortal Ashmun, whose sepulchre is with them, believe, that admitting the practicability of removing the people of colour from this to another continent, still, in consequence of the fatal effects, climate generally exerts on those who change a temporate for a torrid zone, it is palpably wrong, to carry forward the work of emigration from any where north of the Potomic. Therefore whatever is done for these members of the body politic, must be done here, must be done now. Emigration being impracticable. With the greatest propriety, they apply the remedy, which promises a happy result. A remedy simple and easily applied. The exercise of proper feeling towards their too long injured fellow citizens, together with the power of persevereing effort, for their well being.

But what is the result of the labours of this society? It is in every respect, such, as is calculated to excite in every good man the warmest emotions of gratitude, to him who alone prompts men to virtuous action—for in addition to the increased simpathy and respect excited for the virtuous and industrious man of color, and increased commisseration felt, and the increased effort made to rescue the immoral, from the depths of pollution, the prolific offspring of the circumstances in which he has been unrighteously thrown by averice and by prejudice—Through the influence of this society, a commodious school house and a neat and sufficiently spacious place of worship has been procured, by the people of color of that place. A numerous school has been gathered and committed to the care of a very competent instructress—and also upon the 25th ult, a church, composing a respectable number of members, was organized Now setting beneath the shadow of their own vine, they enjoy the indefatigable labours of the Rev Mr. Joslin, a white man.

This servant of the Lord, I am credibly informed, has devoted himself to the cause of the colored population of this country. Surely the names of such men, and the improvement society, ought to be embalmed in the affections of every individual of color, and kindle in every bosom, to the disposer of events, the most grateful affections. Forever praised be his name, for prompting men to devote their time, their talents, for inclining them to study, to labour, to pray for the temporal and spiritual salvation of their oppressed and degraded fellow citizens.

The improvement society held their annual meeting on the evening of the 25th ult., when as I have learned, the reports of the treasurer and secretary were read.

The statement of facts, presented by the latter in relation to that portion of the community, which the society is designed to benefit, was highly interesting It at once showed the work which is to be accomplished, and the means necessary to be employed to effect it.—But the most interest was excited by the appropriate addreses made on the occasion, by several clerical and other gentlemen, exhibiting and urging the objects of the society.—These are briefly some of the benign effects of this worthy association.

I know indeed to the superficial observer, or to the individual who is lost to the finer sensibilities of our nature, by familiarity with the unhallowed traffick of the souls and bodies of his fellow men, the above statement of facts may appear trifling, but to the man of color, who, however virtuous, or deserving, or qualified for any sphere of life, who ever finds himself when he attempts the pursuit of any object of laudable ambition, standing almost friendless and alone; to such a man, the contemplation of the good already accomplished by this society, is a source of his highest pleasure. To one malignant principle, I allude to *iron hearted prejudice*, its natural effect is to warp the judgment, benumb the conscience, and to shrivel up the soul, to this principle, we may justly refer all that is inpropitious, in the situation of the colored citizens of the free States. The happy tendency of this society is to counteract the influence of this evil. And the person, who does most to remove it, does most towards the amelioration of the condition of this oppressed people.

Only let the community at large, I with sorrow add, *let the christian* community, do to us, as they would that others, under similar circumstances, would do unto them"; Only let them deal with us, as God deals with men, that is, according to our moral worth; Infine, only diffuse and adopt throughout the free states, the principles of the N. Haven, African Improvement Society, and this *moral machinery*, will produce moral wonders. It will produce an era in the history of this republic, as desirable, as glorious, as that, identified with the *deathless fame* of Clarkson and Wilberforce JUSTITIA

Married.

In this city, by the Rev. Theodore S. Wright, Mr James Van Clief, to Miss Claricy Bowle—by the same Mr. Edward Thompson, to Miss Margart Williams.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR

S. SIMPSON, *respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of the city that he keeps on hand Ornamental Hair of the best preparation, ladies Puffs, Bands, &c., gentlemens Wiggs made to order in a superior stile. at No. 52, Fulton St. New-York*

September 18.

NO MISTAKE.

To lovers of economy:—At a time like the present, when the general outcry is, "hard times, no money' every hint that can be thrown out for the promotion of economy and prudence, deserves, at least, candid consideration. Under these impressions the proprietor, of

NO. 1. COURTLAND STREET.

Opens to his customers, and to the public, an assortment of *superior sugar, tea, coffee, and Goshen butter—cheese lard &c. &c* —He sells so low, that lovers of economy will do well to call and see for themselves

N. B. Goods delivered to any part of the city. Orders will be thankfully received, and promply attended to.—DAVID RUGGLES.

No. 1. Courtland street, near Broadway,

New York July 17th. 1829.

BALTIMORE UNION SEMINARY.

Back of the African Church, Sharp-street.

IN this school will be taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetick, Bookkeeping, English Grammar, Geography, Composition, History Cronology, Algebra, with other useful branches of Mathematicks; Elements of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. Logic, Rhetorick; also the Latin, Greek, and French Languages. in addition to the above studies the females will be instructed in plain sewing The subscriber assures his friends and the public, that every attention shall be given to the improvement of his pupils, both in morals and literature—This school will at all times be commenced with the reading of the scriptures and prayer, closing with the same.

An examination of the pupils belonging to the above will be held on the tenth of August next, to which the parents of the children, the trustees of the Church, and the public are *particularly invited* to attend—also the board and directors of the first speculating company of free coloured persons of Baltimore, are requested to attend. WILLIAM M LIVELY.

FRANCIS WILES,



RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the publick generally, that his HOUSE No 52, Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour, with



The subscriber takes this metdoh to inform his friends that he has made arrangements by which his house was *reopened* on the first of May, for the accommodation of such respectable persons of colour, as may have occasion to visit this city, during the present season — The situation is healthy and pleasent, and nothing will be wanting to render such as favour him with their patronage, comfortable and happy. PETER BANE.

No 29, Leonard Street New-York.

CLOTHING.

Kept constantly on hand, for sale by *David Walker*, No 42 Brattle street, Boston, and a great variety of *New and second-handed Clothing.*

☞He also *cleans* all kinds of Woolen Clothing in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms

May 29, 1829.

Job Printing,

Neatly executed at this Office.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CHARLES MORTIMER,

No. 22 Leonard street, Between *Hudson & Chapel* streets, where he continues to Manufacter and repairs BOOTS and SHOES as usual of a *superior quality*, a the reduced prices.

As a generous public by their patronage hitherto have given him hopes that he work manufactured by him was of a *superior quality*. he hopes by more continued exertions, and the employment of none but first rate workmen, to merit a continuance of the same.

BOOTS and *SHOES* repaired at the shortest notice.

New-York, May 29, 1829.

BOARDING LODGING.

DAVID SEAMAN,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that his House, No. 62 Leonard street, (next door to Zion Church,) is still open for the accommodation of respectable persons of colour, with *Boarding & Lodging* on the most reasonable terms.

His House is in a pleasant part of the city, and no pains will be spared on his part to render the situation of all who honour him with their custom as comfortable as in any other house in the city, and at one half the expense.

New York May 29, 1829



R. THOMPSON, JR'S. Boarding House, for respectable persons of colour, No. 247 North Market-Street, between Orange and Patroon-Streets. Albany.

Such an establishment was much wanted in Albany. We therefore with pleasure, recommend Mr. Thomsons house to our travelling friends.—We have been toldd by competant judges, that the situation is equal to any in albany, for pleasentness, and the accommodations first rate.

Editor.



Economy is the Road to wealth——And a penney saved is as good as two pennys earned. Then call at the United States *Clothes Dressing Establishment*

JAMES GILBERT

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systimatica style, having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warranted extract all kinds of STAINS GREASE spots, Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N. B. The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction

---

PLEASANT RETREAT.

Edward Hanes, respectfully informs his friends and the publick, that his Garden is open as usual, Front Street Brooklyn, above the upper ferry No pains will be spared in offording every accommodation and comfort, to such as favour him with a visit.

Brooklyn New York July 18th. 1889.

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOL.

NOTICE.——Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry street, to which is attached a female school, and another female school in Williams street, near Duane-street; all under the management of experienced teachers The boys are taught Reading, Writing Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammer—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c

TERMS OF ADMISSION

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the School, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter according to the circumstances of the parents and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each School is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female schools, Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, that although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.

BOARDING.

LEWIS HARRISSON,



RESPECTFULLY informs the public si general, that he has opened his House for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour. with *Boarding & Lodging*, at No. 90 Mulberry street.

There shall be no pains spared to render their situation as agreeable as possible on his part.

L. H. has also opened a **Mead Cider** at the same place, where his friends and customers, may be served with *Mead Cakes* &c. of the best quality.

New York May 29, 1829.

LEGHORN BONNETS

MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,

No 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REFITTING LEGHORN and STRAW HATS, in the best maner. LADIES dresses made, and PLAIN SEWING done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done faithfully, and with punctuality and despatch.

New York May 29, 1829.

BOARDING.



W. P. JOHNSON respectfully informs his friends and the public, that after the first of May next his house, No. 551 Pearl Street, near Broadway will be open for the accommodation of respectable Gentlemen of colour

The situation is healthy and pleasant and the terms will be moderate. Nothing will be wanting on his part to render the situation of such as favor him with their patronage as comfortable as possible. *New-York, May* 1829.

W.M. P. JOHNSON,

Successor to James P. Johnson.

No. 551 PEARL STREET, near Broadway, that old and well known establishment, Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to make *BOOTS* and *SHOES* to order, at reasonable prices; and as it is generally known that assiduity and despatch are the life and spirit of his profession, he has no need to publish, "at the shortest notice"

ALSO—He keeps constantly on hand a *superior quality* of LIQUID BLACKING, of his own manufacturing free from the use of vitriol, all of which he will sell cheap for cash.

W. P. J. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the pubiic for the very liberal patronage that he has previously received

---

DISEASES CURED.

SARAH GREEN INDIAN DOCTRESS informs her friends and the public, that she has removed to No. 36 Mulberry street, where she continues to cure the following disorders Piles, Dysentary, Small Pox Wounds and Bruises, Felons, Fistulas, Rheumatism, Agues, oppression of the lungs, growing in of the toe nails, Bite of a mad dog &c. Her skill in the cure of these disorders can be attested by many credible and respectable persons, both in this city and other places, who have obtained a cure under her hands, which they sought for elsewhere in vain. In cases of small Pox, she is able to heal the patients in such a manner, that no marks of the disease shall remain.

New-York, June 12, 1829.

WANTED.

Wanted, a situation as Teacher in an Academy, or Tutor in a Family, by a Gentleman who received his education at one of the first Colleges in our country, and who can produce the best of recommendations.

Enquire at this office.

AUTHORISED AGENTS.

Maine—*C Stockbridge, Esq North Yarmouth Isaac Talbot Portland, Me.*
Massachusetts.—*David Walker, Boston John Remmond, Salem.*
Connecticut.—*S. C. Augustus, New-Haven, Isaac C. Glasko, Norwich.*
Rhode-Island.—*George C. Willis, Providence.*
Pennsylvania.—*Charles Levick, Philadelphia; Stephen Smith, Columbia; J. B. Vashon, Pittsburgh.*
Maryland.—*Thomas Green, Baltimore.*
District of Columbia.—*J. W. Prout Washington; Thomas Broddock, Alexandria.*
New-York.—*Rev. Nathaniel Paul, Albany; R. P. G. Wright, Schenectady, Austin Steward, Rochester; Rev. W. P. Williams, Flushing; Wm Thomas, Brooklin, L. I.; Frederick Holland Buffalo; Joseph Pell, Hudson; William Rich Troy; Tudor E. Grant, Utica*
Louisiana—*Peter Howard, New-Orleans.*
N. Jersey—*James C. Comes, New-Brunswick; Rev. Mr. Charles Anderson, Newark; Leonard Scott, Trenton.*
Virginia.—*W. D Baptist, Fredericksburgh; Richmond.*
North Carolina.—*John C. Stanley. Newbern; Lewis Sheridan. Elizabethtown.*
Upper Canada—*Rev. Samuel George Waterloo.*
England—*R Dickinson & Samuel Thomas, Liverpool.*
Hayti.—*Wm. Bowler, Port-au-Prince.*

The Rights of All.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION," SIN IS A REPROACH TO ANY PEOPLE."

VOL. I. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY OCTOBER 9, 1829. NO. 6.

MR. O'CONNELL.

This distinguished advocate of the *rights of man*, has a very accurate, yet a very humble opinion of American consistency. To British Statesmen, our hon. northern and eastern members of Congress appear very rediculous, voting for the extension of slavery in the south, or proving from scripture the antiquity and justice of that horrible system. The fact is, that we of the north, have been so unhappy, as in a few instances, to send members, who have suffered themselves to be bought, and sold by slave-holders, and by their conduct, have manifested as much fear of southern tyrants as the slaves of the plantations.—But we assure Mr. O'Connell, for the time to come, we are going to do better—our eyes are getting open!!

But to come to America, the boasted land of freedom, but among whose free-born sons (free born *white* sons he ought to say) Slavery still existed. And this Slavery which they not only tolerated, but encouraged, was justified and defended, as a legacy left them by us. It was but the truth. But might we not [illegible] you owed us, because you thought we were oppressing you with the Stamp Act. You boasted of your deliverance ftom Slavery; you relieved yourselves from your bondage.—On what grounds do you still exercise a despotic power over your fellow-men, and make Slavery even more bitter, by ringing, in the ears of the sufferers from your tyranny, what you have gained—what you have done—what you have suffered for freedom?" The Americans, it was true, might retaliate upon us—they might reply by allusions to the slaveries we had created or encouraged; but what would be said of that individual who should justify the crime of sheepstealing by alleging that another had stolen sheep too? Would such a defence be listened to? Might we not then say to the freemen of America, "You boast of your love of liberty, but you are hypocrites, tyrants, not freemen. So long as you encourage Slavery among you, you are degraded and dishonoured. Dare not to stand up boasting of your freedom, while you continue the cruelties of Slavery, and treat souls redeemed by the same blood of Christ as the mere creatures of your will; for as long as there remains a single Slave in your country, there will remain a blot upon your escutcheon that all the waters of the Atlantic cannot wash out."—He had thus ventured to lend his feeble efforts to the promotion of the objects of the Meeting. How, indeed, could he refuse when he saw the cause of freedom advocated and supported by one of that illustrious family whom their ancestors had placed on the throne to maintain their liberties and uphold their rights; a support which for countless ages he prayed that that family might continue to afford. In conclusion, he conjured those who heard him to recollect, that in this country the public mind upheld every thing, and that by its influence they could not fail to accomplish their object.

From the Boston Journal.

MORE HINTS TO PEOPLE OF MODERATE FORTUNE.

There is one kind of extravagance rapidly increasing in this country, which, in its effects on our purses and our *habits*, is one of the worst kinds of extravagance—I mean the rage of travelling and for public amusements. The good old home habits of our ancestors are breaking up—it will be well if our virtue and our freedom do not follow them! It is easy to laugh at such prognostics, and we are well aware that the virtue we preach is considered almost absolete; but let any reflecting mind inquire how decay has begun in all republics, and then let them calmly ask themselves whether we are in no danger, in departing thus rapidly from the simplicity and industry of our forefathers.

Nations do not plunge *at once* into ruin—governments do not change *suddenly*—the causes which bring about the final blow are scarcely perceptible in the beginning; but they increase in number and in power—they press harder and harder upon the energies and virtues of the people, [illegible] A republic, without industry, economy, and integrity, is Sampson shorn of his locks. A luxurious and idle *republic!* Look at the phrasie! The words were never made to be married together—every body sees it would be death to one of them.

And are not we becoming luxuriant and idle? Look to our steam boats and stages, and taverns! There you will find mechanics, who have left debts and employments to take care of themselves, while they go to take a peep at the grand canal or the opera dancers. There you will find domestics all agog for their wages' worth of travelling. Why should they look out for 'a rainy day?' There are hospitals enough to provide for them in sickness; and as for marrying, they have no idea of that till they can find a man who can support them genteelly. There you will find mothers, who have left children at home with Betsey, while they go to improve their minds at the Mountain House or the Springs.

If only the rich did this all would be well.—They benefit others, and do not injure themselves. In any situation idleness is their curse, and uneasiness is the tax they must pay for affluence; but their restlessness is as great a benefit to the community as the motions of Prince Esterinazy, when at every step the pearls drop from his coat.

People of moderate fortune have just as good a right to travel as the wealthy; but is it not unwise? Do they not injure themselves and their families? You say travelling is cheap! So is staying at home. Besides, do you count *all* the cost?

The money you pay for stages and steam boats is the smallest of the items. There are clothes bought which would not otherwise be bought; those clothes are worn out and defaced twenty times as quick as they would have been at home; children are perhaps left with domestics, or strangers, their health and morals to say the least, under very uncertain influence; your substance is wasted in your absence by those who have no self-interest to prompt them to carefulness; you form an acquaintance with a multitude of people, who will be sure to use your house in their way, when they come next year; and finally you become so accustomed to excitement, that home appears stupid, and it requires no small effort to return to the quiet routine of your duties. And what do you get in return for all this? Some pleasant scenes, which will soon seem to you like a dream; some pleasant faces, which you will never see again; and much fatigue, and toil, and dust, and bustle.

I once knew a family, which formed a striking illustration of my remarks. The man was a farmer, and his wife was an active, capable woman, with more of ambition than sound policy. Being in debt, they resolved to take fashionable boarders from Boston, during the summer season. These boarders, at the time of their arrival, were projecting a jaunt to the Springs; and they talked of Lake George chrystals and Canadian music, and English officers, and "dark blue Ontario," with its beautiful little brood of *lakelets*, as Wordsworth would call them, and how one lady was dressed superbly at Saratoga; and how another was candalized [illegible] always happening to drop her fan in the vicinity of the [illegible] thiest beaux.

All this fired the quiet [illegible] of the good farmer's wife; and no soon[illegible] and the [illegible] in spite of beat and [illegible] stated her determination to follow [illegible] have we not as good a right to travel, as they have?" said she; "they have paid us money enough to go to Niagara with; and it really is a shame for people to live and die so ignorant of their own country." "But then we want the money to pay for that stock, which turned out unlucky, you know." Oh that can be done next summer we can always get boarders enough, and those that will pay handsomely. Give the man a mortgage of the house, to keep him quiet till next summer." "But what will you do with the children?" "Salley is a very smart girl; I am sure she will take care of them, as if I were at home."

To make a long story short, the farmer and his wife concluded to go to Quebec, just to show they had a right to put themselves to inconvenience, if they pleased. They went; spent all their money; had a watch stolen from them in the steamboat; were dreadfully sea-sick off Point Judith; came home tired, and dusty; found the babe sick, because Sally had stood at the door with it one chilly, damp morning, while she was feeding the chickens; and the eldest girl screaming and screeching at the thoughts of going to bed, because Sally, in order to bring her under her authority, told her a frightful "raw-head-and-bloody bones" story; the horse had broken into the garden and made wretched work with the vegetables; and fifty pounds of butter had become fit for the grease-pot, because the hoops of the firkin had sprung, and Sally had so much to do, that she never thought of going to see whether the butter was covered with brine.

After six or eight weeks, the children were pretty well restored to orderly habits; and the wife being really a notable and prudent woman, resolved to make up for her lost butter and vegetables by doing without help during

the winter. When the summer came, they should have boarders in plenty; but not profitable ones. There were forty consins, at whose houses they had stopped; and twenty people who had been very polite to them on the way; and it being such a pleasant season, and *travelling so cheap*, every one of these people felt they had *a right* to take a journey; and they could not help passing a day or two with their friends at the farm. One after another came, till the farmer could bear it no longer. "I tell you what. wife," said he, "I am going to jail as fast as a man can go. If there is no other way of putting a stop to this, I'll sell every bed in the house, except the one we sleep on.

And sure enough, he actually did this; and when the forty-first cousin came down on a friendly visit, on account of what her other cousin had told her about the cheapness of travelling; she was told they would be very happy to sleep on the floor for the sake of accommodating her for a night or two; but the truth was they had but one bed in the house. This honest couple are now busy in paying off their debts, and laying by something for their old age. He facetiously tells how he went to New York to have his watch stolen, and his hoots blacked like a looking-glass; and she shows her Lake-George-diamond ring, and tells how the steam boat was crowded, and how afraid she was the boiler would burst, and always ends by saying, 'after all it was a toil of pleasure.'

However, it is not farmers who are in the greatest danger of this species of extravagance; for we look to that class of people as the strongest hold of republican simplicity, industry and virtue. It is from adventurers, broken down traders—all that rapidly increasing class of idlers, too genteel to work, and too proud to beg, that we have most reason to dread examples of extravagance. A very respectable tavern keeper has lately been driven to establish [illegible] to rise from the table till he pays for his meal I know it is rude to give such orders to hones men, said he, and three years ago I would at soon cut off my hand as have done it; but now travelling is so cheap, that all sorts of characters are on the rove; and I find more than half of them will get away, if they can, without paying a cent.

With regard to public amusements, it is stil worse.—Rope-dancers, opera-dancers, and all sorts of dancers, go through the country making thousands as they go; while from high to low there is one universal despairing groan of "hard times," "dreadful gloomy times."

These things ought not to be. People who have little to spend should partake sparingly of useless amusements; those who are in debt should deny themselves entirely. Let me not be supposed to inculcate exclusive doctrines. We would have every species of enjoyment as open to the poor as to the rich; but we would have people consider well how they are likely to obtain the greatest portion of happiness, taking the whole of their lives into view; we would not have them sacrifice permanent respectability and comfort to present gentility and love of excitement; above all, we caution them to beware that this love of excitement does not grow into a habit, till the fireside becomes a dull place, and the gambling table and the bar room finish what the theatre began.

If men would have women economical, they must be so themselves. What motive is there for patient industry, and careful economy, when the savings of a month are spent at one trip to Nahant, and more than the value of a much desired, but rejected dress, is expended during the stay of a new set of comedians?—We make a great deal of talk about being republicans; if we are so in reality, we shall stay at home, to mind our business, and educate our children, as one or the other needour attention, or can suffer by our negleet.

THE RIGHTS OF ALL.

New-York, Friday, October 16, 1829.

ERRATA.—In the editorial article respecting the Genius of Universal Emancipation, for "appear to the heart of every coloured man," read appeal, &c.

☞ The G. U. Emancipation should have been credited for the article, on the "Emancipation of Negro Slavery in Virginia."

☞ Mr. William C. West, of Philadelphia, is requested to act as agent, for the "Rights of All," with Mr. Charles Leveck.

"THE RIGHTS OF ALL,"
Published monthly, 149, Church-street, at one dollar a year in advance. S. E. Cornish, editor and proprietor.

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

The period of our State Election is at the door—Our views of that subject are the same as they have been for years. We have always said, that every coloured man who possesses the right, with becoming modesty, should approach the poles, and there judiciously throw his weight into the political scale; and I cannot but deeply censure that part of our coloured population, who are blessed with the various necessary comforts of life, and yet have not secured to themselves this privilege. We have but few coloured voters, yet we have more than 1000 individuals in this city, who could with ease, secure to themselves that privilege—and were they in this particular to act as men and republicans, they would soon find themselves more respected.

True it is, the convention who altered the constitution of this State, acted in my opinion, very wrong and illegally, in requiring of the coloured man, qualifications which were not required of the white.

It is plain, that a State has the right of appointing the qualifications of its voters, and it is equally plain, that it has no legal right to require of A. a six feet stature, and not require of B the same requisite, and if this proscription had been contested by the coloured people, before the Supreme Court, it must of necessity have been removed Yet, as it was no doubt considered by the hon. Convention, as a matter of expediency, rather than one of law and justice, and as the coloured population at that time, had been rendered politically insane, by some designing political demagogues among the whites. it was more judicious to submit to the injustice, and secure to themselves the easy requisition.

The coloured population of most of the other free States, do not labour under the same disadvantages with us of New-York, in this particular.

Our advice to them is participate in your rights as citizens, but *be temporate, be prudent, be modest.* Set an example for the whites, who are already, too many of them, politically, half crazy.

The Editor.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY

New-York, October 15th 1829.

Having seen by the papers of yesterday morning, that the claims of the above society were to be laid before the citizens of our goodly city, by Francis S. Key, Esq. of the D. C. the Rev. Mr. Gallaudet, of Hartford, and Capt. Stockton, of the U. S. Navy; I left home after sun-set, and with a very swift horse, pushed my way to the city, at the rate of more than ten miles per hour. Being detained at the ferry, I arrived, but in time to hear the conclusion of the opening speech by the Rev. Mr. Gallaudet, therefore I can say but little about it. But as the gentleman has Rev. to his name, I judge that it consisted in the slander of the coloured population of the north, and the asserting of the impossibility of their ever becoming any thing in this country—They must be held in contempt and degradation for ever, no doubt was the harangue.

Capt. Stockton, of the Navy, was then introduced to the audience, by the chairman, and if the designs of the American Colonization Society, were such as represented by that pious and talented gentleman, in an eloquent and impressive speech of about 30 minutes;—I at once would be a colonizationist, and persuade every other man in America to be the same—but, alas! the society as a body, are not so pure in their purposes, nor honest in their pursuits, as the good Captain Stockton. This F. S. Key did not fail to make very plain.

He of the Capital divulged the secret, in a speech of more than an hour, which tired every body, and almost emptied the house. The speech was characterized by repetitions and cunning, without logic, or good sense. His premises were all false, and consequently his reasoning the same. He began by stating the degraded situation of the free coloured people, of the free and slave states, and asserted the impossibility, in the very nature of things, while prejudice dwelt in his little heart, which cannot be bigger than a cherry; of their ever having any privileges in this country—*they must always be degraded and oppressed, free but in name, impossible that they can be otherwise*—CONSCIENCE, RELIGION, GOD nor the BIBLE cannot make this nation do them justice—Satan *is stronger than the* Deity, *the prejudices of our little souls, are more than proof against the progress of light, of liberal principles, or of religion.*—Is it not hypocrisy for such men to profess a belief in the bible? Is not F. S. Key a Pagan, and his God a bat,

or a mole, who should he dare name the rights of the oppressed, would be driven by the poisonous affluvia of his prejudice into Capt. Symes' hole? How dare such a man to speak of the triumphs of the Cross, or the progress of light. His next absurdity, was, that the slave holders were willing to emancipate their slaves could they but be removed to Liberia. One argument which he made use of in the establishment of this position, was the unprofitableness of slave labour, and the deterioration of slave states and slave counties. This argument, if followed up, would prove too much for the man of the Capital. It would prove the certainty of universal emancipation, without colonization. Slave holders, will yet have to starve, or set their slaves free, even should it be with the view of giving them their own lands, and suffering them to be their own neighbours. One idea more, and I am done with this orator, remarkable for his cunning.—— He dared to underrate the labours and influence of the Hon. Abolition Societies of our country, by strongly impeaching their wisdom and prudence.—He repeatedly asked, what good they had done, and answered by asserting that they had done harm. Does not the worthy gentleman know, this very hon. body of men, have been the means of emancipating more than half the States in the Union, and by turning them from sin to righteousness, saved our national fabrick? It may be, that he is indebted to these very men, for his existence.— The south is only spared for the sake of the north, with which it is connected. Does not Mr. Key know that the Abolition Societies have, and are educating their thousands of coloured youth. This mode of slandering the Abolitionists is very ungenerous in the worthy gentleman.

To conclude, I think the doctrines of colonizationists are more suited to the followers of Francis Wright and of Paine, than to the disciples of the bible. The fact is, we already have a Masonic, and Anti Masonic ticket, and I dare prophecy that before three years, we shall have a colonization ticket, with Rev. colonization candidates for the Senate, and House of Representatives.

O, unsanctified ambition, love of office and power, how subversive of every thing virtuous and good, THE EDITOR.

REFORM.

We cannot express the pleasure we have derived from the perusal of the resolutions, and the measures taken, by a numerous and respectable meeting of our coloured brethren in Philadelphia. It was from this ancient city of Penn. Franklin and Rush, that we expected to see light break forth —may every city and town in our Union catch the principle, and may the spirit of general improvement go forth, until the whole coloured population in America shall have been elevated to their proper standing, among their fellow citizens of a lighter hue.—That man, who asserts in public or in private, whatever be his name or profession, that the coloured population of the United States, will never have their rights in this country, but must always be a degraded people, is a *deist— a disbeliever in the word and providences of God.* He should be considered as an enemy to his country, and his doctrine as subversive to every principle of virtue and republicanism. But let our people become generally united—let a disposition for reading and inquiry—in a word, let literary, moral and religious improvement, commence, and progress among them generally, and the power of tyranny and oppression cannot stand in the way nor impede the advance of justice and rights. But let the same feelings exist in the hearts of all our people, as did in the hearts of our Philadelphia friends, and the measures they recommend, growing out of those feelings, be generally adopted and our improvement in condition, and advancement in privileges, would astonish the most sanguine, and cover "*would be wise men,*" with shame and blushing. *The Editor.*

At a numerous meeting of people of colour, of the city and county of Philadelphia, held at the Wesley Church in Lomboard-street;— Benjamin Paschal, junr. was called to the chair, and James Cornish appointed secretary. The chairman stated that, the object of the meetiug was to assertain how far the public approve of the manner in which the department of the "Rights of All," is conducted, and if approved of, to devise measures for increasing the patronage of that Paper, he was followed by several gentlemen with some spirited and appropriate remarks. It was then resolved, that a committee of three be appointed to draught some resolution, and present to the meeting. Messrs F. H. Hinton, Charles Shorts and James Cornish, was chosen that committee. After retiring for a short time, they returned with the following report, which was unanimously adopted:——

1st. Resolved, that this meeting highly approve of the "Rights of All," as conducted by the Rev. Samuel E. Cornish, and most cordially and earnestly recommend it as worthy of the general patronage and support of our fellow citizens.

2nd. Resolved, that we do regard it as the principle vehicle through which our rights are impartially asserted.

3rd. Resolved, that we deem it expedient to use every fair and honourable means in our power to increase its subscription list, in order that the Editor may be encouraged to publish it weekly.

4th. Resolved, that 21 gentlemen be appointed as a committee of vigilence to obtain subscriptions to the "Rights of All" and that all persons present, disposed to subscribe, give their names, and these that are prepared their monies to the secretary. The following gentlemen were appointed the committee of vigilence:

Joseph Cassey, Frederick A. Hinton, Geo. Miller, Benjamin Paschal, junr, John L. Hart, Charles Shorts, William Whipper, Caleb Hill, William S. Gordon, James Cornish, Junius C. Morel, Scipio Sewel, Cyrus B. Miller, Lenoard Harman, James Forten, Elisha B. Brown, William Robinson, Robert B. Ayres, John P. Thompson, James Bird and Peter Gardiner.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Rights of All.

BENJN. PASCHAL, Junr. Chairman:
JAMES CORNISH, Secretary.

EUROPEAN ATMOSPHERE.

It is not a little surprising, that the atmosphere of Europe is so much more congeniel to greatness of soul, and righteousness of policy, than that of North America.—By compairing an extract from Major Noah's "Travels in Europe and Africa," in 1813, 14 and 15— with a file of his Journals in "America." the contracting influence of the American atmosphere may evidently be seen. England certainly should be the commencement of latitude and longitude, there the lungs seem to inhale pure air, and the soul to imbibe pure principles, in a word, the whole man acts with a certain nobleness of soul, to which we are almost strangers, on this side the Atlantic.— Even the slave-holder, in England becomes metamorphosed. Major Noah writes, *in England*, the following liberal paragraph:

"The Lyceum is a small and somewhat confined theatre, being opened only in the summer. It was fashionably filled, but not crowded; before me on a front seat sat four black gentlemen elegantly dressed, and comporting themselves with attention and respect, they were agents from St. Domingo, on business for the government, and were treated with great deference. A South Carolina friend, who was with me eyed them with some curiosity, but without much complacency; he was not familiarized to such scenes; habit is difficult to overcome. It would be highly honourable in [illegible] ruling in the south, could with safety, hold forth a greater equality of rights to the Blacks. The organization of the government of Hayti, the talents of the monarch and the cabinet, and the general system of morality and good faith, are examples highly credible to the inhabitants; and is at once a proof of that sound intellect, which for ages was denied by some writers to exist among them. The play was the Seige of Belgrade, the music of which, may be considered as the most scientific among modern operas.

GOSHEN BUTTER.

Mr. David Ruggles 36, Courtland-street, keeps on hand Groceries, of the very best quality, which may be seen by reference to the advertisement in our paper. We should be happy to see the spirit of patriotism manifested by our people generally. We are too careless about the encouragement of each other, in the several branches of business. I hope for the time to come, we shall be more thoughtful in this particular. Let us begin by giving to Mr. Ruggles the patronage he merits. The fact of Mr. Ruggles refusing to sell spiritous liquors, while he sells all other groceries, should recommend him to our patronage. *The Editor.*

Latest from Mexico.—Accounts from Tampico to the 1st of September state that at that date the Spaniards had full possession of the place, and that their troops were suffering severely from sickness. The houses were converted into hospitals for the accomodation of the troops, upwards of 700 of whom were down with the fever. The Mexican troops were at old Tampico, distant not more than one mile, fortifying it, intending to bombard the new town before the return of *Lamborde* with fresh troops.

THE RIGHT [illegible]

New-York, Friday, [illegible]

GENIUS OF UNIVERSAL [illegible]

Our estimable friend [illegible] two able coadjutors, Mr. [illegible] son, and, to us, an unk[illegible] their post. If we judg[illegible] then associate with Mr. [illegible] host within himself, t[illegible] we may calculate on [illegible] appears in an improved [illegible] sheet, still bearing the [illegible] and the Stars. (It is [illegible] Its principles are rare[illegible] such as should, at least [illegible] of every coloured man [illegible] tronage. I know of [illegible] peared so much to our [illegible] people, as that of suffering [illegible] so able an advocate of our [illegible] Lundy has been for many [illegible] on a miserable existence [illegible] our patronage.

Mr Lundy, for years in [illegible] and efforts, has been co[illegible] Philanthropists, both of [illegible] rica and how much to [illegible] must the fact of his [illegible] ing have grated upon the [illegible] consecrated bodies [illegible] many a Clarkson and a W[illegible] and many a Franklin, a Hopkinson, a Clinton, an Eddy and a Jay in Abolition, were often asked, where were the hundred thousand free people of colour, some of them worth 100 thousand dollars, when the apostle of liberty and of rights, Mr. Lundy commenced his journey of 700 miles, in the dead of winter, on foot and with but his two dollars, where were this body of respectable coloured people when Mr. Lundy has been under the necessity of working for or begging one week or month the means of publishing his paper the next—Alas, for our own credit, let us avoid the humiliating answers, and redeem our character by giving immediate, and abundant support to that able paper, under its present form. The subscription list may be found at Mahlon Day's 376, Pearl street.

FRANCE AND HAYTI.

We are happy in being able to inform such of our readers, as are without the information, that a final ratification of the treaty between France and Hayti has taken place, and on principles of perfect reciprocity. Hayti, now has every chance to exalt herself to an equal standing with the first nations in the world.—If her policy be good, which we doubt not, her prosperity and greatness are sure. There is no country in the world which presents such inducement to the coloured population of the United States as the "Republic of Hayti."—To emigrants of industrious and economical habits, there is every chance for obtaining wealth and influence. When we consider the rise and progress of the government of Hayti, in science in commercial relations, in respectability and in every interest, as being not only equal to, but as unparralleled by, that of any modern nation—we cannot but look with contempt upon that little minded prejudice which reigns in the hearts and characterizes the conduct of the American people. We boldly assert, and without fear of contradiction, that the talent of the Executive of the Republic of Hayti would in no wise suffer in a comparison with the talent of the Executive of the United States. And were the Administration of Hayti as ably represented abroad, as we are, their policy being more European, they would possess a superiority over us, at all European courts notwithstanding these stubborn facts, this quarter of our world, no doubt, destined to destruction for the sins of its people—inhabited by only 3 millions, in opposition to the example and principle of 900 millions, are endeavouring to hold in degradation an inferiority, a portion of their brethren, acknowledged by all others as their equal, and declared by the christians God, to be in no wise inferior—Everlasting shame and blushing rest upon my nation and countrymen, until they acknowledge and repent.

The following is from a French Paper,—

DATED,

Paris, July 25, 1829.

It is now rendered certain that a treaty [illegible] ning of April, with the government of Hayti, by Mr. Mollien, envoy of the king of France, on the one part, and by three commissioners of the government of Hayti, on the other; viz: General Inginac, secretary of the Haytien government; Mr. Imbert, secretary of the treasury; and Mr.———, chief judge.

There has also been concluded, a convention for the payment of the 120 millions, [of francs] a balance due to France by Hayti, on the 150 millions.

If we are rightly informed, the treaty of commerce, stipulated on equal terms by each power, and consequently sanctioning the full and entire independence of Hayti, is based on principles of perfect reciprocity, and the produce of vessels of each country will be placed by the other on an equality with those of the most favoured nations. A reciprocal stipulation has also been made respecting the civil rights of the citizens of the two nations.

By the convention, the 120 millions will be payable by instalments of 40 millions each year, commencing on the year 1831, bearing interest of 3 per cent. on the sum unpaid.

The government of Hayti will now have to fulfil its obligations by a loan; and it would appear that its intention is to make powerful efforts to comply with its engagements.

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMNT.

SACRED GEOGRAPHY.

What a picture for the Christian and the Philanthropist.—With what care should we husband our means and secure some thing for the treasury of the Lord—If we could always be in our right minds, how many of the expensive vanities of life should we sacrifice to our sacred privileges and duties. How careful should we be in examining the merits of the various objects, before we gave them our countenance and our patronage. We often lament the great loss in means, in effort, and in influence to true benevolence and religion, occasioned by the Colonization Chimera.

Were the large sums expended annually by the society, and the great efforts made in promoting that unrighteous political institution, consecrated to home missions, how many waste places might be builded up? how many wildernesses made to blossom as the rose, and how many disponding hearts made to rejoice? The number of true Christians would be increased, and the reign of our redeemer would be extended.

The *number of inhabitants* which peopled the earth at one time may be estimated to amount to at least *eight hundred millions*; of which 500 millions may be assigned to Asia; 80 millions to Africa; 70 millions to America; and 150 millions to Europe.—With regard to their religion, they may be estimated as follows:—

Pagans,.	490,000,000
Mahometans,.	130,000,000
Roman Catholics.	100,000,000
Protestants, ...	45,000,000
Greeks and Armenians,. . . .	30,000,000
Jews, ...	7,000,000
	800,000,000

From this estimate it appears, that there are more than 4 Pagans and Mahometans to 1 Christian, and only one Protestant to 17 of all other denominations. Although all the Roman Catholics, Greeks, and Protestants, were reckoned true Christians, there still remain more than 620 millions of our fellow-men ignorant of the true God, and of his will as revealed in the Sacred Scriptures; which shows what a vast field of exertion still lies open to Christian benevolence, before the blessings of civilization, mental improvement, rational liberty, and Christianity, be fully communicated to the Pagan and Mahometan world.

If we suppose that the earth, at an average, has always been as populous as it is now, and that it contains 800 millions of inhabitants, as above-stated, and if we reckon 32 years for a generation, at the end of which period the whole human race is renewed; it will follow, that 145 thousand millions of human beings have existed on the earth since the present system of our globe commenced, reckoning 5808 years from Adam to the present time.* And consequently, if mankind had never died, there would have been 182 times the present number of the earths' inhabitants now in existence. It follows from this statement, that 35 millions of mankind die every year, 2853 every hour, and 47 every minute, and that, at least, an equal number during these periods, is emerged from non-existence to the stage of life; so that, almost every moment, a rational and immortal being is ushered into the world, and another is transported to the invisible state. Whether, therefore, we contemplate the world of matter, or the world of mind, we perceive incessant changes and revolutions go-

ing on, which are gradually carrying forward the earth and its inhabitants to some important consummation.—If we suppose, that before the close of time, as many human beings will be brought into existence, as have already existed, during the by-past ages of the world, there will, of course, be found at the general resurrection, 290,000,000,000 of mankind. Vast as such an assemblage would be, the whole of human beings here supposed, allowing 6 square feet for every individual, could be assembled within the space of 62,400 square miles, or on a tract of land not much larger than that of England, which contains, according to the most accurate calculation, above 50,000 square miles.

Our world is capable of sustaining a much greater number of inhabitants than has ever yet existed upon it at any one time. And, since we are informed in the Sacred Oracles, that God "created it not in vain, but *formed it to be inhabited*," we have reason to believe, that, in future ages, when the physical and moral energies of mankind shall be fully exerted, and when Peace shall wave her olive branch over the nations, the earth will be much more populous than it has ever been, and those immense deserts, where ravenous animals now roam undisturbed, will be transformed into scenes of fertility and beauty. If it be admitted, that the produce of 12 acres of land is sufficient to maintain a family consisting of six persons, and if we reckon only one-fourth of the surface of the globe capable of cultivation, it can be proved, that the earth could afford sustenance for 16,000,000,000 millions of inhabitants, or *twenty times the number* that is presently supposed to exist.

So that we have no reason to fear, that the world will be over stocked with inhabitants for many ages to come; or that a period may soon arrive when the increase of population will surpass the means of subsistence, as some of the disciples of Malthus have lately insinuated. To suppose, as some of these gentlemen seem to do, that wars and diseases, poverty and pestilence, are necessary evils, in order to prevent the increase of the human race beyond the means of subsistence which nature can afford—while the immense regions of New Holland, New Guinea, Borneo, and the greater part of Africa and America, are almost destitute of inhabitants—is both an insult on the dignity of human nature, and a reflection on the wisdom and benevolence of Divine Providence. The Creator is benevolent and bountiful, and "his tender mercies are over all his works;" but man, by his tyranny, ambition, and selfishness, has counteracted the streams of Divine beneficence, and introduced, into the social state, poverty, disorder, and misery, with all their attendant train of evils; and it is not before such demoralizing principles be in some measure eradicated, and the principles of Christian benevolence brought into active operation, that the social state of man will be greatly ameliorated, and the bounties of heaven fully enjoyed by the human race. If, in the present deranged state of the social and political world, it be found difficult, in any particular country, to find sustenance for its inhabits, emigration is the obvious and natural remedy; and the rapid emigrations which are now taking place to the Cape of Good Hope, New Holland, Van Dieman's Land, and America, are, doubtless, a part of those arrangements of Providence, by which the Creator will accomplish his designs, in peopling the desolate wastes of our globe, and promoting the progress of knowledge, and of the true religion among the scattered tribes of mankind.

*This calculation proceeds on the supposition, that only 4004 years elapsed between the Mosaic Creation and the birth of Christ, according to the Hebrew Chronology. But Dr. Hales, in his late work on Scripture Chronology, has proved, almost to a demonstration, that, from the Creation to the birth of Christ are to be reckoned 5411 years; and this computation nearly agrees with the Samaritan and Septuagint Chronology, and with that of Josephus. According to this computation, 7235 years are to be reckoned from the Creation to the present time; and, consequently, 220 thousand millions of human beings will have existed since the Creation, which is more than 226 times the number of inhabitants presently existing.

ABOLITION OF NEGRO SLAVERY

IN VIRGINIA.

The approaching Convention, to which will be entrusted the framing of a new Constitution for the State of Virginia, is looked to with much anxiety by all classes of her citizens: but by none is the subject considered more important than by the advocates of the abolition of slavery. These, in every section of the United States, indeed, view it with interest. Never since the organization of our Federal and State governments, has a more suitable occasion presented itself, or a more apparently auspicious moment been ushered into existence, than that which is just at hand, for making a powerful demonstration upon one of the strongest bulwarks that defend the grand citadel of African tyranny in this Republic; and that such a demonstration *will be made*, we are happy to say, may confidently be relied on. We speak advisedly, when we state, that a potent array of talent and energy will be exhibited, in that assembly of sage reformers, against the political inconsistency, moral corruption, and nation-damning sin of slavery, that its supporters little dream of now.—The young Lion of Virginia patriotism will, it is hoped, ere long, hunt the Tiger of African oppression from her forests and her plains. His roar is already heard from her mountains. Her *vallies* will echo the sound from border to border—from one extreme to the other of her territorial limits. Her bedlamite statesmen shall not much longer be permitted to plant the standard of despotism on "Mason and Dickson's Line," and bid bold defiance to the God of Justice there. Her proud escutcheon shall yet be rescued, by the might of intellectual combat, from the *Vandal* hands of a ferocious and domineering Aristocracy. The lineal descendants of her wild, untutored forest lords, who pride themselves, beyond measure, on their *noble extraction*, will be taught the practical lessons of republican equality, about which they have *theorized blindfold*, until they have lost every trace of its distinctive character.

Since the publication of the Memorial from Augusta, we have received sundry letters, and verbal information, from various parts of that Commonwealth; and we are rejoiced to learn that this subject will be pressed upon the consideration of the Convention, as one of paramount importance, by those whose [illegible]

ing in society will *command attention*.—May Heaven prosper the holy attempt, and crown with garlands of imperishable renown and eternal felicity, those who signalize themselves as virtuous advocates of the sacred cause.

It augurs favourably to our cause, that a manifest change has recently taken place in the tone of the Virginia Press, relative to the subject before us. We can well remember the time when scarcely a periodical paper in that State dared to advocate the extinction of slavery.—Now, several of its most respectable Journals speak out in decisive language, and urge the adoption of measures for that purpose.

From the Yankee

PLEASURES OF COUNTRY SCHOOL KEEPING.

But few of our readers are acquainted with country school keeping, as it is generally practised in the villages and by-ways of our land, where children are taught by the reckoning of the ferrule, or the whizzing of the switch. Few are acquainted with the downright clever country schoolmaster—the great man of the district, to whom the old men look up with wonder, and the young with awe.—Few know the openhearted, generous manner in which he is treated by the farmers of the districts. Did you ever go to a country party, and see the "boys and gals" seated round a roaring fire, in the two sides of the huge fire-place—watching intensely every motion of the "master" and not daring to open their mouths till he had broke the silence, either by talking about the weather, or by proposing to play button? Did you never play button yourself—and hear the gals judging each other all round to "kiss the master, kiss the master."—Have you not seen the eyes of a handsome, hearty, healthy one, sparkling outright when the master chose her in the play of *filanders* while marching round the room to the tune of—*chuse yer tru luv now-or-never*—her fingers entwined with his, and her heart beating as if it would bang through her side? Have you never watched the motions of the belle of the district, when she was called forth to dance a French four, a long reel, or a shuffle—how she would trip over the sanded floor to the sound of a three-stringed fiddle, with a quick step, and a more brilliant eye—her head reclining on her shoulders, and her whole countenance beaming with pleasure—and all for why? her partner was the *school-master!*

By-and-by too, as the evening advances, when the apples are placed in a corner, and the cider is sizzling at the edge of the hearth, all the glances, the oglings, or as they call 'em there, the sheep's eyes, are thrown upon the man of the ferrule from every side. Then comes the snapping of apple-seed; and happy is he of the birch if he escapes from the invisible shot. He now begins to throw off his dignity, and to mingle with the rest in the chit chat of the place; to talk of sleigh-rides, huskings, and so-forth—parties held in by-gone days; of the courting stories that are flying over hill and valley—that he is partial to [illegible] neighbour this or

married to somebody or other—guess who? When the time for going home was arrived, then his true dignity and worth appear. From the crowd of girls who are hurrying out and slyly peeping over their shoulders for somebody to go home with them, and the crowd of boys looking for partners, he is seen marching slowly and gravely apart. Who shall be waited upon by him is the inward, anxious question of every one—and proud, indeed, is she who marches home under the guidance of the master, she remembers it for months, yea, for years, and looks back upon it always with swell of the heart.

HAYTI.

We give our readers some description of the beauties and fertility of the above Republic, not that we feel any wish for them to emigrate there—it is rather our wish that the coloured population should all remain in their native country. It is but just and right, that they should be amply provided for here, and I have no doubt but they will be in time.—Yet if any have a disposition to leave this country, why not emigrate, either to Canada or the beautiful island of Hayti, where the people are civilized, the laws good and well administered.

We do not ask the Colonization Society to provide a home for us, we can do it for ourselves, when necessary, and a far better one than they have to offer.

Between Porto Rico on the east, and Jamaica and Cuba on the west, and at the distance of about three thousand five hundred miles from the Land's End in England, the island of St. Domingo, the abode of fertility, and the scene of important political changes, appears upon the surface of the Atlantic Ocean. It extends one hundred and forty or fifty miles in breadth from north to south, and about four hundred in length from east to west,* and lies in the latitude of 18. 20. north, and in longitude 68. 40. west from Greenwich.—It is surrounded by rocks and dangerous shoals, with the Bahama islands not far distant in a northerly direction, while it is bounded on the south by the Carribbean sea.

It was originally called *Hay'i*, by the natives, and afterwards *Espagnola* or *Hispaniola*, in honour of the country which sent out the squadron under Columbus.

The general salubrity of climate, the productiveness of the soil, and the beauty of the scenery—comprising mountains of prodigious altitude and plains of magnificent extent, every where well watered, and in consequence spread over with the most luxuriant vegetation—render this island a most inviting spot; and we do not wonder that Columbus boasted of having discovered the original seat of paradise.—"In these delightful vales, all the sweets of spring are enjoyed without either winter or summer. There are but two seasons in the year, and they are equally fine; the ground always laden with fruit and covered with flowers, realizes the delights and riches of poetical descriptions. Wherever we turn our eyes, we are enchanted with a variety of objects, coloured and reflected by the clearest light. The air is temperate in the day time, and the nights are constantly cool."* The land is generally considered as best in the vicinity of the city from which the present name of the island is derived: the interior is now occupied by large savannahs or plains, scattered with wild swine, horses, and horned cattle, which have been introduced by the Spaniards, who having exterminated the natives, allowed their domestic animals to run wild, and people the wilderness. From the situation of this island, it might be supposed to suffer from intense heat, during at least one half the year, but this is provided against by an easterly wind which blows with great regularity at certain seasons, and refreshes what would otherwise prove a sultary and oppressive climate This wind is not much felt till about nine o'clock in the morning: it then increases as the sun advances to his meridian, and decreases as he descends again to the horizon, and sinks with him.

*Edwards states the length of the Island at three hundred and ninety, Rainsford says it is more than four hundred and fifty; the Abbe Rayna! represents itas two hundred leagues in length, and sixty, in some places eighty, in breadth; the reader must judge between these discrepances.

†Raynal's East and West Indies.

TWO EVILS.

There are many evils existing among the coloured population of the large cities, which might be removed with great propriety, and greatly to our advantage as a people.

Two, only, will come under our notice at this time. The first is the idle and useless practice indulged in by many of spending hours and even days, in our courts of justice, on the occasion of every petty trial. There is no solid benefit to be derived from this practice—it is a loss of time which should be deprecated by every industrious man; and it is an exhibition of ourselves which tends much to our disadvantage. The line of demarcation drawn in such places between the white, and coloured man, plainly shows the unhappy influence such a course of conduct has upon our interests.

I am in favour of assuming our sacred rights, whenever we can do so with advantage to ourselves, but not otherwise.—It is a mistaken notion, and bad policy which lead some of our people to contend for, and accept privileges upon terms of degradation. True, it is your privilege to attend the scessions of our public courts, and to attend as men and citizens; but if the intelligent and respectable part of our coloured population cannot do this, occupying such seats as are provided for our citizens generally, and receiving from the petty officers such civility as are due to the upright and virtuous for their own honor, and that of the institution, they should never be seen in such places—It is an evil, and perhaps an unavoidable one, in republican governments, that petty offices, such as door-keepers, and keepers of the peace in public assemblies, &c. are placed in the hands of men, taken from the lower order of society. From such you cannot reasonably expect, even common civility—A little power placed in the hands of these men, at once intoxicates them, so that they may fitly be compared to the children of slave-holders, assuming dominion over their fathers slaves. For a proof of this assertion, I only ask the reader, to go into some of the courts of our large cities, and notice the conduct of the characters described.

We have often felt anxious to know whether the proper authorities make it a practice or not, of giving these humble servants of the public, any instruction on their induction to their humble, and yet responsible duties—If they do not, we think it an omission, and if they do, these men must be either very ignorant, or very arrogant.

The second evil we shall notice is, that of following the soldiers through the different streets of our cities.

To this evil we have the same objections as to the former, with some additional ones, yet we have less hope of its removal—it is practiced by a lower class of our people, such as have no respect for their own characters or regard for that of others, and easier could you teach them the demonstration of the most difficult problem in Euclid, than the impropriety of their conduct. In this particular, it is the utmost that the respectable part of our people can do, to discountenance the practice, and prevent their children from falling into its habits.

The Editor.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT.

CITIES.

View of the most Important Cities of the ancient world.

Babylon was long the most celebrated city of the world. The walls built of large bricks, cemented by bitumen, were 350 feet high, 87 feet thick, and 60 miles in circumference. The form of the city was a square, its sides subtending for four cardinal points. The towers on the walls were only 250 in number, several places being surrounded by marshes, and therefore sufficiently secure without towers.—There were 100 gates—25 on each side, all of solid brass. From these ran straight streets intersecting one another, and dividing the city into squares. Around these squares stood the houses, separated by certain intervals and three or four stories high. The space in the middle of each square was generally laid out in gardens, but pasture grounds for cattle were reserved.

In the centre of the city stood the Temple of Belus, a massy square edifice, half a mile in extent every way. The river Euphrates flowed through it, and over this river was a bridge more than a half a mile in length. At the end of the bridge were two palaces that communicated with each other, by a vault built under the channel of the river. Before the bridge and vault could be built, a lake 37 miles square and 35 feet deep, was dug to receive its waters. After this was completed, the river was again permitted to flow in its ancient channel.

The hanging gardens were works scarcely less stupendous. They are said to have contained a square extending 400

feet on each side. They consisted of terraces rising one above another, like the seats of a theatre, and carried up to the heighth of the walls of the city. These terraces were supported on arches, and were watered from the Euphrates by means of engines. Large trees grew upon them, and they had, at a distance, the appearance of a woody mountain, intermixed with the most beautiful flowers and plants of all kinds.

The ruins of Babylon are found, by modern travellors, in the vicinity of Hellah. They consist chiefly of immense piles of bricks cemented by bitumen, some of which stretch along the plains 1650 feet, and rise to the height of 60 feet. By far the most stupendous and surprising ruin is called by the Arabs, "*Birs Nimrod*," by some supposed to have been the tower of Belus. It is a mound or hill of ruins, 198 feet in height and 2280 feet in circumference.—On its summit is a solid pile 37 feet in heighf, formed of fine burnt bricks, covered with inscriptions.

Nineveh exceeded all the early cities of Asia, except Babylon. Its walls were 100 feet high and so broad that three chariots could be driven on them abreast. They were 48 miles in circuit and defended by 1500 towers; each 200 feet in height.—Some vestiges of the ruins of Nineveh are supposed by late travellers, to exist on the east bank of the Tigris, opposite Mosul.

Jerusalem was built on four hills, Sion, Acra, Moriah, and Bezetha, or Kainopolis, that is, the new town. It was surrounded by a triple wall, about 8 miles in circumference. On Moriah stood that magnificent building, the Temple, which was also a kind of fortress. The city was situated on a stony soil, and the country around it for several miles being dry and barren, it was not well supplied with water. Its principal fountain was called Siloa, or Gihon. The modern city, which is built on the ruins of Kainopolis, is small in comparison with the ancient.

Palmyra is thought to have been the Tadmor in the Desert, built by Solomon. Its splendid ruins, which mark its former magnificence, consists of temples, palaces, and porticoes, of Grecian architecture, scattered over an extent of several miles. Of these, the most remarkable is the temple of the Sun.

Balbeck or Heliopolis had also a most magnificent temple of the Sun, the ruins of which form the most conspicuous object, amidst the gloomy remains of its ancient grandeur.

Persepolis, burnt by Alexander the Great exhibits in its extensive ruins, some traces of its ancient splendour. These are found near Estakar.

Ephesus, now a mass of ruins, was an illustrious Greek city. Here was the celebrated temple of Diana, which was 220 years building, and which was burnt on the night that Alexander was born, by one Erostratus, who determined to do something for which his name should be remembered. It was 225 feet in length and 200 in breadth. The roof was supported by 127 columns 60 feet high.

FOREIGN.

First battle between the Spaniards and Mexicans.—A letter dated Tampico, September 1st, says, "on the night of the 21st of August General Santa Anna brought over his troops; about 1,400—from the old town of Tampico, and attacked that part of the Spanish army remaining here, Gen. Barradas having gone as far as Altameira to surprise Gen. La Garza who was there with part of the Mexican force; expecting to capture the old General and all under his command without any loss on his part. At two o'clock in the morning of the 22d the fight commenced here in the streets and from the tops of the houses, and continued until 10 o'clock, when the spaniards called a parley and agreed to surrender to Santa Anna; but Gen Barradas, who was glad to get back from his visit to Altameira, arriving here at the time with his forces, changed the fortune of the day. A compromise took place, Santa Anna re-surrendered the town and was permitted to retire with his troops unmolested to his former position at the old town of Tampico, where he now remains augmenting his forces, which he does with great facility, every Mexican in that neighbourhood from the age of 18 to 60 joining him. The Mexicans are persuaded that their next attack will be successful, and that Barradas, who will be surrounded on all sides, will be glad to surrender this place and his troops to the brave Santa Anna.

"The sloop of war Hornet, fortunately called here about the time of Santa Anna's intended attack, and before he put it into execution, her boats and men rendered great service in getting off the little American property which was here, and placing it on board the vessel in the river. We have no doubt that Barradas must soon surrender, and that tranquility will be restored. The Mexican force now in the old town and on the road to Altameira, is computed at not less than 10,000 men, who are daily and hourly increased by the people from the interior flocking to join them; all inspired with the utmost hatred to the invaders, every one of whom will leave their bones here.

From Peru.—Accounts from Lima to the 5th of July, state, that every thing remained tranquil at Lima, and the citizens were rejoiced at the change of government. The prohibition act was taken off, and it was expected and no doubt entertained but at a meeting of Congress, peace would take place. Gen. La Fuente, the present officiating President, is popular; is in favor of low duties and commerce with foreigners. Pizarro, late Secretary, and had gone to Chili.

Important from the Azores—Defeat of Don Miguel's Squadron—Captain Bridges, of the Sicily, arrived at this port on Tuesday, from St. Michaels, brings the intelligence of the repulse of Don Miguel's expedition, in their attempt on the island of Terceira.

It will be recollected that an attack had been for some time expected. One seventy-four, three frigates, four transports, and other vessels, making, in all, seventeen sail, left St. Michaels on the 28th of July, but did not arrive at Terceira till August 9th. They bombarded the town for several hours, and then began to send troops on shore. Eighteen hundred men were to be landed, in three divisions; but the first and second only had succeeded in gaining the shore, when they were vigorously attacked, and, as it is said, totally destroyed, excepting only one man, who escaped by swimming. The fire of the batteries was then directed against the ships and boats, with great effect—between 200 and 400 men being killed. The twenty-four is reported to have received twenty shots in her hull, and the frigate more than thirty. The vessels were obliged immediately to bear away, and had entirely withdrawn from the island. This is the first serious reverse Don Miguel has met with in his course of hardihood and crime; and it may be the precursor of an entire change in his affairs.—*Daily Advertiser.*

Another account states the total loss of the Don Miguelites in this disastrous engagement at about 2,000 men.

By an arrival at this port, accounts have been receiaed from London and Havre to the 26th of August. The only news of much interest, is the reported capture of Constantinople by the Russians. We have no particulars. We merely know that a bulletin was issned from the London Exchange on the 26th of August, stating that the Russians had entered Constantinople; and that the same intelligence was received at Paris on the 25th.

Seizure of American Vessels by the Portuguese—From Captain Russell, who arrived here this morning (Tuesday) in the brig Sicily, we learn that the schooner Gleaner, Thayer, of and from Portland, was cut out of Angra,* by boats from Don Miguel's squadron, and carried into St. Michaels. After discharging her cargo, she was ordered to Lisbon for trial. The soldiers plundered the crew of all their clothing. They came home passengers in the Sicily, the captain and mate remaining with their vessel. Captain R. himself, in the Galatea, of and from New-Bedford, bouud on a whaling voyage, was boarded July 4th, by a brig of Don Miguel's squadron, and afterwards boarded and taken by one of his frigates, and taken to St. Michael's. The cargo was taken out, and the second mate and eleven men were thrown into prison. On the 26th, the captain, second mate, and an English captain and men were going on board of the Galatea with his papers to proceed on his voyage, but when they got near the ship, the soldiers hailed him to keep off, and while they were lying on their oars, the soldiers fired three shots at them, one of which went through the boat, one through the English captain's thigh, and one through the second mate's foot. Captain R. then went ashore, and abandoned his ship. On the 27th the Portuguese took charge of her, and on the 29th sailed for Lisbon with despatches. They put the crew, twelve in number, into prison, where they still remained when Captain Russell sailed. The American Consul had demanded them, but Don Miguel's officers would not give them up. They were to be sent to Lisbon to be tried.—The British brig Briton, and British schooner Vino, were taken by the squadron, and ordered to Lisbon.

*Angra is the seaport and capital of the Island of Terceira.

LOOK AT THIS.

DAVID RUGGLES, has removed from No 1, to 36, Courtland-stree, where he has Sugar, Tea, Flour, Goshen Butter, Cheese Lard, &c, of superior quality, that he will sell cheap for cash.

N B Goods will be delivered to any part of the city--All orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to

CLOTHING.

Kept constantly on hand, for sale by *David Walker*, No. 42 Bratle-street, Boston, and a great variety of *New and second-handed Clothing.*

☞He also *cleans* all kinds of Woolen Clothing in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

May 29, 1829.

☞ Owing to some arrangements to be made by the Editor, the next number will not be issued until the last week in November or first in December.

Job Printing,

Neatly executed at this Office.

BALTIMORE UNION SEMINARY.

Back of the African Church, Sharp-street.

IN this school will be taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetick, Bookkeeping, English Grammar, Geography, Composition, History, Cronology, Algebra with other useful branches of Mathematicks; Elements of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, Logic, Rhetorick also the Latin, Greek, and French Languages, in addition to the above studies the ladies will be instructed in plain sewing. The subscriber assures his friends and the public that every attention shall be given to the improvement of his pupils, both in morals and literature.—This school will at all times be commenced with the reading of the scriptures and prayer, closing with the same.

An examination of the pupils belonging to the above will be held on the tenth of August next, to which the parents of the children, the trustees of the Church, and the public are particularly invited to attend—also the board and brethren of the first speculating company of free coloured persons of Baltimore are requested to attend. WILLIAM M. LIVELY.

WM. P. JOHNSON,
Successor to James P. Johnson.

NO. 551 Pearl-street near Broadway, the old and well known establishment, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to make Boots and Shoes to order, at reasonable prices; and as it is generally known that assiduity and despatch are the life and spirit of his profession, he has no need to publish, "at the shortest notice."

Also, he keeps constantly on hand a superior quality of Liquid Blacking, of his own manufacturing, free from the use of vitriol, all of which he will sell cheap for cash.

W. P. J. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage that he has previously received.

BOARDING.



W. P. JOHNSON respectfully informs his friends and the public, that after the first of May next, his house No. 551 Pearl-street, near Broadway, will be open for the accommodation of respectable gentlemen of colour.

The situation is healthy and pleasant, and the terms will be moderate. Nothing will be wanting on his part to render the situation of such as favour him with their patronage as comfortable as possible.

New-York, May 1829.

BOARDING.



LEWIS HARRISON, respectfully informs the public in general, that he has opened his house for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour, with Boarding and Lodging, at No. 90 Mulberry-street.

There shall be no pains spared to render their situation as agreeable as possible on his part.

L. H. has also opened a MEAD GARDEN at the same place, where his friends and customers may be served with Mead Cakes, &c. of the best quality.

New-York May 29, 1829.

FRANCIS WILES,



RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the publick generally, that his HOUSE No. 152, Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour, with Board.



The subscriber takes this metdoh to inform his friends, that he has made arrangements by which his house was *reopened* on the first of May, for the accommodation of such respectable persons of colour, as may have occasion to visit this city, during the present season.—The situation is healthy and pleasant, and nothing will be wanting to render such as favour him with their patronage, comfortable and happy. PETER BANE.

No. 20, Leonard-Strat New-York.

LEGHORN BONNETS.

MRS. SARAH JOHNSON, No. 551, Pearl-street, respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she has commenced bleaching, pressing, and refitting Leghorn and Straw Hats, in the best manner. Ladies dresses made, and plain sewing done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their work done faithfully, and with punctuality and despatch.

New-York, May 23, 1829.

DISEASES CURED.

SARAH GREEN INDIAN DOCTRESS informs her friends and the public, that she has removed to No. 36 Mulberry street, where she continues to cure the following disorders. Piles, Dysentary, Small Pox, Wounds and Bruises, Felons, Fistulas, Rheumatism, Agues, oppression of the lungs, growing in of the toe nails, Bite of a mad dog &c. Her skill in the cure of these disorders can be attested by many credible and respectable persons, both in this city and other places, who have obtained a cure under her hands, which they sought for elsewhere in vain. In cases of small Pox, she is able to heal the patients in such a manner, that no marks of the disease shall remain.

New-York, June 12, 1829.

ST SCOURING & TAILORING

J. C. THOMSON.

No. 109 1-2 BOWERY,

(Between Hester & Grand street.)

Where he will continue as usual, to carry on the Clothing and Dressing Establishment, and perform his work in a correct and systematic style, having perfect knowledge of the business, and brought up to it. His mode of cleaning and dressing Coats, Pantaloons, &c. is by steam, scouring and sponging, the only way of cleaning. He respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he extracts all kinds of stains, grease paint, tar, &c. on a plan different from the dyers; refit and altar, to any size or shape, with new collars, cuffs, &c. at reduced prices. He will not boast of his art, but leave the work to prove itself. Where the seams have worn white in black or blue Coats, they can be restored to their original colour.

NewYork May 29, 1829.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR.

SIMPSON, *respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of the city that he keeps on hand Ornamental Hair of the best preparation, ladies Puffs, Bands, &c., gentlemens Wiggs made to order in a superior stile. at No. 52, Fulton St. New-York.*

September 18.

WANTED.

Wanted, a situation as Teacher in an Academy, or Tutor in a Family, by a Gentleman who received his education at one of the first Colleges in our country, and who can produce the best of recommendations.

Enquire at this office.

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOL.

NOTICE.——Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry street, to which is ttached a female school, and another femalechool in William street, near Duane-street; all under the management of experienced teachers. The boys are taught Reading, Writing Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the school, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter according to the circumstances of the parents and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who poy.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of ladies pay regular visits to the female schools. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of thesystem pursued in these schools, that although several thonsand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

by order of the Board of Trustees.

PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.

AUTHORISED AGENTS.

Maine—*C. Stockbridge, Esq. North Yarmouth. Isaac Talbot Portland, Me.*

Massachusetts—*David Walker, Boston John Remmond, Salem.*

Connecticut—*S. C. Augustus, New Haven, Isaac C. Glaska, Norwich.*

Rhode-Island—*George C. Willis, Providence.*

Pennsylvania—*Charles Leveck, Philadelphia; Stephen Smith, Columbia.—J. B. Vashon, Pittsburgh.*

Maryland—*Thomas Green, Baltimore.*

District of Columbia.—*J. W. Prout Washington; Thomas Broddock, Alexandria.*

New-York, *Rev. Nathaniel Paul, Albany; R. P. G. Wright, Schenectady, Austin Steward, Rochester; Rev. W. P. Williams, Flushing; Wm. Thomas, Brooklin, L. I.; Frederick Holland, Buffalo; Joseph Pell, Hudson; William Rich, Trey; Tudor E. Grant, Utica.*

Louisiana—*Peter Howard, New-Orleans.*

New-Jersey—*James C. Cowes, New-Brunswick; Rev. Mr. Charles Anderson, Newark; Leonard Scott, Trenton.*

Virginia—*W. D. Baptist, Fredericksburgh; Richmond.*

North Carolina—*John C. Stanley, Newbern; Lewis Sheridan, Elizabethtown.*

Upper Canada—*Rev. Samuel George, Waterloo.*

England—*R. Dickson & Samuel Thomas, Liverpool.*

Hayti—*Wm. Boler, Port-au-Prince.*

Job Printing,

Neatly executed at this Office.